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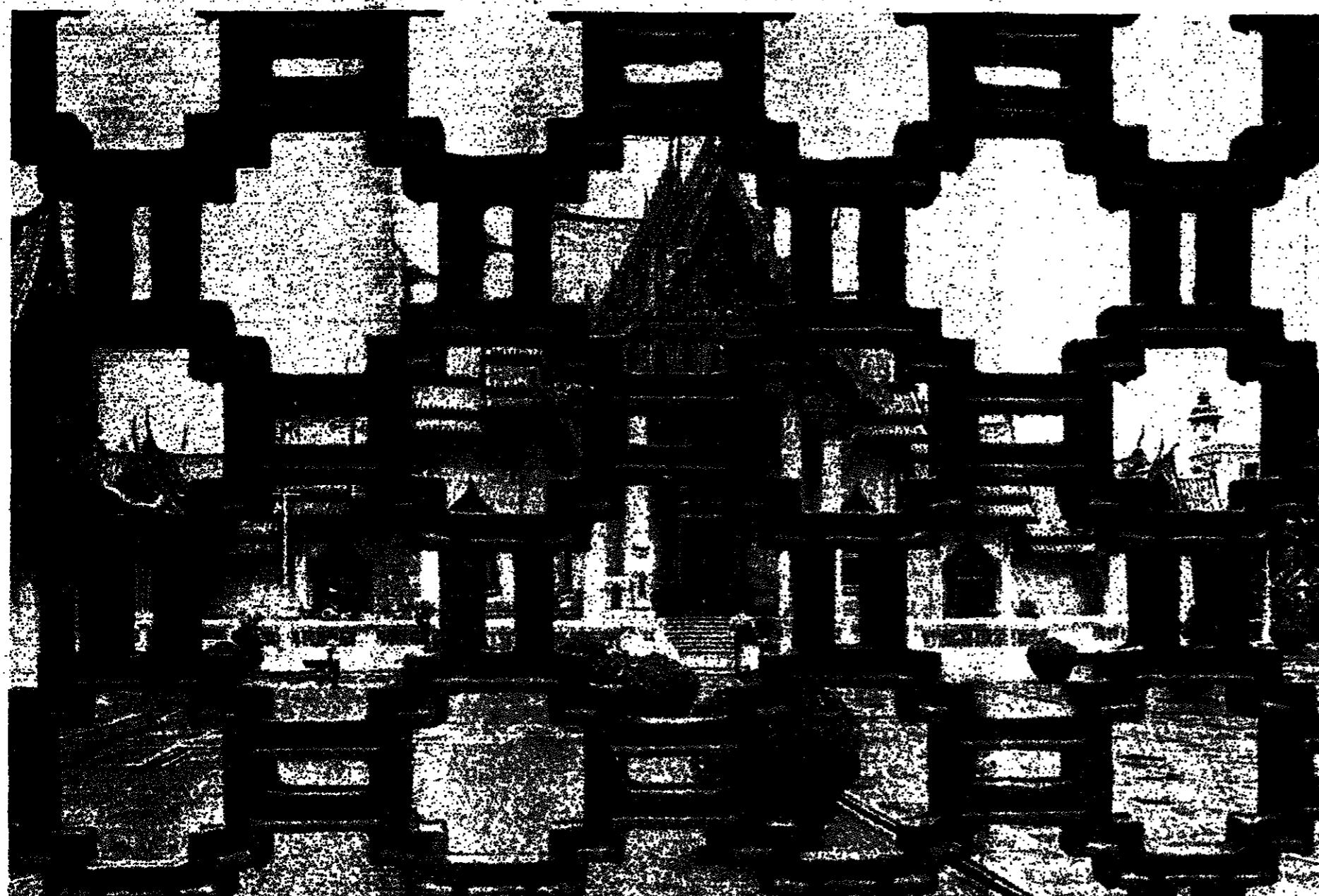
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15P ELSEWHERE



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Royal Palace—into the background as Thailand forges a new democracy

Thais vote middle of road, pointing to coalition

By Daniel Sotherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand

What some observers consider to have been Thailand's freest and fairest national election has ended on an indecisive note, with a middle-of-the-road party leading the field.

No single party received anything close to an absolute majority of votes in Sunday's election, and a new government will have to emerge from a coalition of parties. What form such a coalition might take is not yet clear and will depend on a good deal of

behind-the-scenes bargaining over the next few days.

But it is clear that many of the former members of Parliament who had supported Thailand's old military regime did not do as well in the election as many observers or they themselves expected they would do.

The middle-of-the-road Democrat Party, supported by some observers as right of center, and some small leftist parties did better than expected. Final returns show the Democrats to have won 72 seats in the 268-member House of Representatives, putting them far out in front of all the other parties competing in the election.

In second place with 45 seats was the Social Justice Party, a conservative party enjoying considerable support from former military and police officers.

Although money obviously played a role in securing votes, it was not always the surest way to victory. The leader of the Social Justice Party, a self-made millionaire named Tawich Klimpratoom, ran one of the most heavily financed election campaigns and was expected to win a House of Representatives seat with the greatest of ease. Some considered him a possible choice for prime minister. But Mr. Tawich was defeated in one of the biggest upsets of the election.

The Democrat Party, led by former prime minister Sene Pramoj, seems to have done well partly because of the diligence of its campaign workers and partly because it was a known entity among the bewildering plethora of 42 political parties competing in the election — most of them formed since the overthrow of Field Marshal Thamom Kittikachorn's military regime in October 1973.

Vote for familiar

Faced with such a wide array of choices, many voters apparently felt most comfortable voting for something familiar.

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FOCUS

Ford pressured to justify 'inflationary' energy package

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As eight Northeastern states take President Ford to court to bar tariffs on imported oil, demands grow that the White House justify inflationary aspects of its energy policy.

The White House concedes that Mr. Ford's program — a \$3-a-barrel tariff on imported oil, equivalent levies on domestic oil and natural gas, and unfreezing the price of "old" oil — would add at least two percentage points to the consumer price index.

"The entire [Ford] energy package," says Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, "is expected to cause a one-time increase in the price indexes of approximately 2 percent. This estimate combines the direct and 'ripple' effects of the entire \$30 billion... package."

The ripple (the raising of prices to the consumer) effect of higher oil prices, estimates a new Library of Congress study, will total \$30.3 billion in 1975 — \$20 billion more than Mr. Simon's estimate. This, according to the study, could perpetuate the present 12-percent inflation rate.

Main culprit

Meanwhile, reports the Department of Commerce, the U.S. chalked up a \$3 billion foreign trade deficit in 1974, second largest deficit on record, exceeded only by the \$6.4 billion shortfall of 1972.

The soaring price of oil was the main culprit, says the Commerce Department. Americans paid \$24.6 billion for imported petroleum in 1974, against \$7.8 billion the year before. Volume imports of oil actually dropped 3.4 percent last year, but the price trebled.

Had oil prices remained at their 1973 level, the U.S. would have achieved a huge trade surplus, according to government officials, for exports of American farm and manufactured goods boomed during 1974.

Eight states, meanwhile — Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey,

New York, and Pennsylvania — have asked the federal district court in Washington to declare Mr. Ford's tariff measures "illegal," liable to cause "grave and irreparable injury to the economies, environments, and state government operations and programs" of those states.

Plea rejected

Only New Hampshire, among New England states, failed to join the suit, whose terms were drawn up by Massachusetts Attorney General Francis X. Bellotti.

Late last week President Ford rejected a plea by New England governors to forgo the tariff, but the White House says it will give special help to the Northeastern states. How-

*Please turn to Page 4

war, and even possible foreign intervention."

Hydrogen seen as airline fuel

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

The year: 1985. The place: a major U.S. airport. Passengers are boarding a jet airliner that looks like the airplanes of today. But there is a major difference.

The airplane is fueled by liquid hydrogen.

Today's aircraft designers, worried by the energy crisis, are hunting for new, plentiful fuels that can replace petroleum. Right now, they say, liquid hydrogen looks like the answer.

Hydrogen could be the biggest thing to happen to the aircraft industry in decades, says G. Daniel Brewer, manager for liquid hydrogen studies at Lockheed-California. It could assure adequate fuel supplies into the 21st century and beyond.

But first, hydrogen will have to overcome its adverse public image. Mentioning hydrogen to an air-traveler is like shouting "fire" in a dynamite factory. In 1937, the hydrogen-filled zeppelin Hindenburg exploded at Lakehurst, N.J., stamping hydrogen as the parish of air travel.

However, today's technology can make hydrogen as safe — perhaps even safer — than petroleum-based fuels, says Mr. Brewer.

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Socialists vs. Communists in Portugal

Socialists stick with democracy despite setback

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Portuguese Socialists, committed to parliamentary democracy, are standing their ground in the face of continuing efforts by the Communists to get an unshakable grip on the country before elections later this year.

The central committee of the Socialist Party (PSP) has endorsed the decision of the two Socialist ministers — Mario Soares and Francisco Sá Carneiro — to remain in the Cabinet despite their being initially outmaneuvered by the Communists on passage of a controversial trade-union law. The PSP argument is that to resign would be to leave the field to the Communists.

Less than 24 hours after the PSP committee's decision on remaining in the Cabinet, Mr. Soares — leader of the party and Portugal's Foreign



Soares: for democracy

Minister — was speaking out against extremism. He called a news conference and said: "If the people continue to follow extremist solutions, or toward extremist dictatorship, there is a risk of economic blockade, civil

Parley disrupted

His remarks came hot on the heels of violence that managed to disrupt the first national congress of the conservative Center Democratic Party (CDS) in Oporto over the weekend. (The CDS is the equivalent of the Christian Democratic Parties — albeit to the right of them — in other European countries.) The Portuguese Communist Party (PC) disclaimed any connection with the violence in Oporto; but it clearly came from the extreme left, and demonstrators shouted "Death to the fascists!"

The Communists have one seat in the Cabinet to the Socialists' two. (This represents roughly their relative appeal to Portuguese public opinion.) The Communist seat is held by Alvaro Cunha, the party leader, who is Minister without Portfolio. In the vote on the controversial trade-union law — which sets up a single national trade-union organization, tailored to be Communist-controlled — Mr.

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April get-together

And at last count, at the end of 1974 there were 374 local African violet societies scattered throughout the United States, Canada, Australia, the Bahamas, and even one in Africa. All of their members, too, count their plants in double digits — at least.

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January 28, 1975

CIA, FBI probed on two fronts

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Next steps in the probing of activities of the CIA, FBI, and other U.S. intelligence agencies come on two fronts:

Hearings by a presidential commission into CIA actions continue behind closed doors in Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller's conference room, in the venerable stone Executive Office Building.

These deal solely with the CIA, and are to be completed by April 1. And, says commission chairman Rockefeller, they probably will find the CIA in fact did violate its charter and engage in some domestic spying on Americans.

At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Senate moves forward with its own probe — an 11-member Watergate-style committee empowered to look into activities of all intelligence agencies, including CIA, FBI, and the Defense Intelligence Agency. This investigation is to last until September. At this writing the full Senate was poised to give its anticipated approval to the committee.

Names withheld

The Senate committee was expected to begin gearing up for its hearings as soon as Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield publicly named its six Democratic members. Monday morning their identity remained a well-guarded secret; Senator Mansfield said he would not reveal them until the completion of the Senate vote later in the day to establish the committee.

The five Republican members already were known: Sens. Barry Goldwater, John G. Tower, Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Howard H. Baker Jr., and Richard S. Schweiker.

Early expectation is that much of the Senate probe, like the presidential commission's, will be held in secret. Senator Baker says he is hopeful the committee ultimately will hold a few weeks of public hearings, so it can make known whatever information may be publicly released.

U.S. mayors court home builders' group

By Charles E. Dole
Real estate editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas
U.S. mayors are out to upgrade housing all over urban America.

So they are courting the National Association of Home Builders, with 77,000 members from coast to coast. So far, the builders are noncommittal.

In an unprecedented appearance before the NAHB at its 51st annual convention in Dallas last week, the legislative action committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors urged home builders to look to the cities instead of focusing almost entirely on suburbs.

The meeting here with the home builders is the first in a series planned this year by the mayors to round up allies in their drive for new and rehabilitated housing in cities.

Home builders aren't the best prospects. Historically they have deserted the city for richer pastures beyond the urban fringe where land is cheaper and easier to round up, politics less onerous, and the cost of driving a nail less.

Build vs. remodel

Home builders would rather build new housing than renovate dilapidated shells which pockmark many inner cities. The mayors want to change all that.

What annoys the mayors — and the home builders, as well — is that President Ford, in his State of the Union message earlier this month, didn't mention the housing slump or outline a strategy to pry it out of its rut.

"This failure to offer any program which could prime the housing-industry pump cannot be ignored," said Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind.

The city chiefs get the feeling that housing is still on the back burner, despite the move announced here by Secretary of Housing and Urban Development James T. Lynn to funnel more low-interest money into the mortgage hopper through the Government National Mortgage Association.

Further, the federal government has released \$900 million in direct rental aid to low-income families under the new Section 8 program of the Housing Act of 1974.

Still "the federal government has failed us," asserts Mayor Hatcher.

Underlining the plight of the cities is the demolition of some 4,000 housing units a year in Cleveland because of vandalism and the general disrepair of the units, according to Mayor Ralph Perk. Other cities are in the same boat.

Multifamily housing starts are down a shattering 88 percent from their peak in 1972, while single-family starts, largely in the suburbs, are down 44 percent.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, N.J., called for a new federal priority for rehabilitation because "it is cheaper, faster than new construction, and causes less upheaval and displacement of families than new construction and demolition."

Needs estimated

The Mayor says Newark needs at least 12,000 units of low-income housing plus 6,000 moderate-income units.

"As land becomes scarcer in outlying areas, and the need becomes greater to conserve all our raw materials, we can no longer afford to abandon buildings that are still sound in our cities," continued Mayor Gibson, who has been Newark's Mayor since 1970. "Instead, we must recycle this housing to meet our housing needs."

Mayor West Wise of Dallas added that "revitalizing of housing in the city could revitalize the economy of the country."

For example, California's bachelor

— say that more U.S. food aid would be wasted without better birth-control programs.

Some scientists, interviewed here at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), take the second view.

"Unless you raise the standard of living to a threshold where parents can expect their children to live — they are going to continue to have large numbers of children," says noted anthropologist Dr. Margaret Mead.

Birth-control programs alone cannot stabilize world population, says

Argument flares in five states lacking them Mansions for governors?

By Curtis J. Sitterer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Should a state in the U.S. provide its governor and family a place to live?

Most states do — 45. But in the 5 that don't, the issue is becoming increasingly controversial. And in California, where one mansion has been abandoned and another is under construction, the issue has escalated into a top-level debate.

The "governor's house" or "executive mansion" long has been thought to be a necessity for gracious living for state chief executives and their families as well as an elegant hosting place for official receptions and parties.

But now, this executive residence is viewed by some as an extravagance, a costly "white elephant" or even in one case an outdated "Taj Mahal."

Further delay looms

Arizona, Oregon, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont do not provide their governors official homes. And spokesmen in these states point out that despite some legislative thrusts in this direction, inflation, high building costs, and budgetary belt-tightening now are likely to stymie construction indefinitely.

Also, the changing life-styles of some new governors are not fitted to such grandiose lodgings as provided in executive mansions.

Reagans left mansion

The Reagans moved out of a 95-year-old Victorian mansion provided for

them soon after the former actor took office in 1967. They considered it a firetrap.

Mr. Brown didn't care much for the old mansion either. He lived there for awhile as a youngster when his father, Edmund G. Brown Jr. was Governor of California. However, he does confide that his interest in politics was sparked by conversations he overheard from his upstairs bedroom when he was supposed to be studying.

As far as the new mansion is concerned, Mr. Brown was against it from the start.

But now he says he won't interfere with its completion. Construction parties could cost the state up to \$1 million if the project was scrubbed. And Mr. Brown admits that some future governor may prefer a mansion.

It could be rented

What about the half-completed governor's mansion? It could be rented, house state offices, or used as a conference center.

Other "mansion-less" governors have diminishing enthusiasm about official state residences — particularly when they balance costs of construction and upkeep against other state needs.

Among them, newly elected Oregon Gov. Robert W. Straub, who now commutes to work from his West Salem farm. Mr. Straub gets a \$1,000 a year entertainment allowance.

Polish property tax to hit wealthiest

By Reuter

The Polish Government unveiled details of a property tax to be levied on people considered to have amassed wealth out of proportion to their contribution to society.

The tax, which will apparently hit those in private enterprise hardest, will be calculated on such property as luxury houses, yachts, and foreign cars. It should affect up to 20,000 people.

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Canada to try paying wages to prisoners

New factory behind prison walls will let inmates earn their keep and save, too

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
A select group of Canadian prison inmates soon will join the country's labor force.

About 80 medium-security prisoners at a Joyceville Penitentiary in southern Ontario will begin earning \$2.20 an hour as factory workers later this year.

They will construct metal office furniture for federal government use, and receive the minimum wage for their labors.

Canadian Penitentiary Service officials are hopeful the pilot project can gradually be expanded to other federal prisons around the country.

Current wages low

At present, Canada's 8,900 federal inmates are eligible to earn between 70 cents and \$1 a day for a wide variety of tasks ranging from the manufacture of mailbags to plow-ground equipment. But under the new factory program, they will have a chance to earn up to \$4,576 a year, most of which would be banked for them.

Like any other member of the work force, a convict employed at the Joyceville factory will have deductions from his paycheck for unemployment insurance, medicare, and pension payments. And taxes, of course.

Prisoners will be charged room and board for their cells, at rates which likely will approach \$100 a month.

Place of work, not leisure

Inmate workers will be allowed to keep only a small canteen allowance from their pay envelopes, and their

families will have access to their bank accounts.

The government official responsible for penitentiaries, Solicitor-General Warren Allmand, hopes the program will be successful in converting his institutions into places of work rather than havens of leisure. His predecessor at the job was fond of complaining about the "atmosphere of laziness" which pervades federal penal institutions.

Two years ago, about 20 inmates at a British Columbia prison were put to work at minimum-wage rates on a vocational training center at the institution. That experience proved successful enough that the federal Cabinet has authorized the Joyceville experiment: an actual factory operation on prison premises.

\$25 million in contracts

Mr. Allmand has indicated that if all goes well, some \$25 million worth of government equipment contracts could be placed in prison workshops each year.

There is a noticeable reluctance among federal prison officials to engage in too much competition with private enterprise — a feeling that the factory program could produce a backlash.

The Joyceville experiment thus far has not drawn much negative comment, although the earlier project was ridiculed by some editorial writers who think prison life is too soft.

Still, the prospect of minimum-wage living — at roughly the poverty line — may not generate much enthusiasm among inmates who already get their cells and meals for free.

French sell arms, Western trade increases

Iraq loosens dependency on Soviet bloc

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The mysterious two-track nature of the government of Iraq is illustrated by its latest moves.

According to information reaching the State Department, Iraq has concluded two major arms deals — one with the Soviet Union, the other with France. The first could have been expected, for the Soviets have been Iraq's main arms supplier since the overthrow of the monarchy in Baghdad in 1968. But the second is a big surprise since it represents a major break from dependence on the Soviet Union.

Under the new agreement with Moscow, the Soviets will send Iraq artillery and aircraft on an unprecedented scale. Under the deal with France Iraq will get tanks and armored vehicles.

Negotiations interrupted

Meanwhile, Iraq and its neighbor Iran have broken off the negotiations aimed at settling their differences. The talks have been going on intermittently in Istanbul, Turkey.

Iraq resents Iranian aid to the Kurdish rebels, and collapse of the negotiations might well lead to an intensification of the Kurdish war.

What do these developments mean in terms of the orientation of Iraq between East and West? Who is pro-Western and who is pro-Soviet in Iraq's inner circle? Are there signs of a split between the Army and the ruling Baath (Arab socialist) Party, a split that would cut across the armed forces and set the Baath Party against the Communist Party, with which it now is in uneasy alliance?

Like any other member of the work force, a convict employed at the Joyceville factory will have deductions from his paycheck for unemployment insurance, medicare, and pension payments. And taxes, of course.

Prisoners will be charged room and board for their cells, at rates which likely will approach \$100 a month.

Western journalists to get visas to go to Iraq and once there they find information hard to get. The highest level of Iraqi officials are rarely accessible.

Nonetheless, this correspondent picked up some hints during a visit to Iraq last fall and inquiries in Washington and Iran since then.

An important break in the orientation of the Iraqi Government occurred in January of last year when Saddam Hussain Takriti, one of the most powerful though not the highest-ranking official in Iraq, told a Baath Party congress that Iraq should henceforth follow a pragmatic economic policy.

Restricted contacts

Until that time Iraq had restricted its economic contacts largely to the Communist-bloc countries. With rising oil prices promising Iraq an annual income of \$5 billion or \$6 billion, the signal was now given that Iraq intended to reach out to satisfy its needs in Western technology and consumer goods.

Iraqi trade with the West has since then moved to boom levels, with a 1974-75 target of \$3.8 billion in imports, which could be exceeded now that the French arms deal has gone through. The United States share has zoomed from 8 percent to 10 percent of total imports, and American contractors are being cut in on major engineering projects such as construction of a pipeline between Umm

Qsar, the party Soviet-built Persian Gulf port, and Khor al Khaifi which is to be the new outlet for Iraqi oil on the gulf.

Influence expected

Some Western diplomats argue that so much economic contact with the West must rub off politically. And close observers of the regime do find evidence of differences with the Russians who have, it is said, expressed annoyance at Iraq's sudden plunge into economic association with the West and at restrictions placed on Soviet naval use of the port of Umm

Qsar. But most important, the Russians are said to be indignant about the Iraqi deal with France and to have advised the Iraqis to taper off their war with the Kurds.

Other power

Vice-President Takriti, who appears to be willing to risk Soviet displeasure, is also the man who persists in trying to subdue the Kurds and in defying Iran.

The other powerful man in the

Revolutionary Command Council, the country top political body, is Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr.

Could President Bakr and the Army, some of whose generals are said to feel that the Kurdish campaign is a "no-win" effort, now turn against Saddam Hussain Takriti? Would they have the support of the Communists who are said also to oppose continuing the Kurdish war?

Is it possible, on the other hand, that Mr. Takriti will turn the Baath Party against the Communists in a renewal of the purge that decimated the Communists in 1963? Some Communists have voiced fears that this could be in store.

Yet other experts on the area feel that Mr. Takriti and President Bakr, who have shown great adaptability in holding on to power, will stick together to ride out the conflicts with their internal and external foes and the puzzling nature of their pro-Soviet and pro-Western policies.

(Last in a series of four articles on Iraq and the Kurdish war.)

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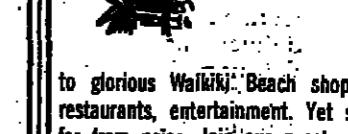
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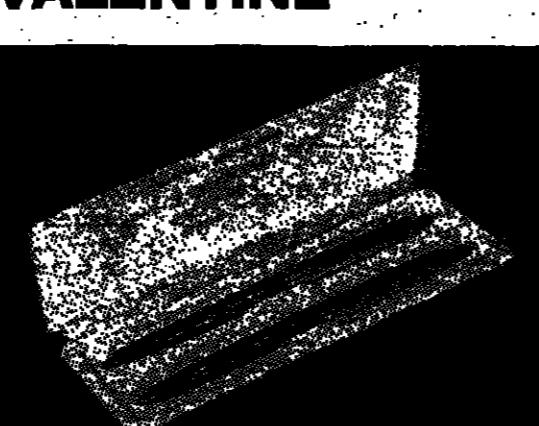
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Ford called insensitive to public reaction

New York

President Ford and his advisers are making decisions about energy, inflation, and recession with only guesswork about how the American people will respond.



Dr. Margaret Mead

This charge was leveled by Dr. Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She explained that she has approached many people in government, suggesting that methods used in the human sciences could gain this type of information. But she has found what she calls "a total lack of receptivity," writes David Salsbury, Monitor science correspondent.

Dr. Mead contrasts this to World War II, when social scientists played an active part in the war effort. For instance, they determined that the American people were not willing to let the Europeans and Japanese starve after the war.

Mr. Ford's statement that the American people will not accept rationing flies in the face of everything we know about the character of the American people, she said. They are willing to do almost anything, as long as they are sure that everyone else is doing it too.

However, these views of the American people are based on the experience from World War II, and it is possible that changes have taken place since then, she notes.

Clark bill seeks social-security reform

Washington

A bill to reform social-security laws and extend the wage base for the social-security tax to include persons earning up to \$24,000 a year was introduced Monday by Sen. Dick Clark (D) of Iowa.

★ Thais vote middle of road

Continued from Page 1

The Democrat Party has a long history of opposition to Thailand's military regimes. It has solid backing from a wide range of business interests and has often been described as conservative, gradualist, and monarchist. But it has come around in recent times to advocating a mild form of socialism.

Coalition prospect

Seni Promoj, apparently elated by the election results, said that he hopes to be the one to form a new government, and some observers are predicting that he is certain to become prime minister. But despite his party's surprisingly good showing in the election, it is by no means totally certain at this point that the Democrats can form a viable coalition.

Whatever coalition emerges, it is

The bill would provide greater health and financial protection for retired persons and more disability protection for younger workers. It would also consolidate medicare hospitalization and medical programs into a single program covering almost all health expenses for retired persons.

Kuwait refuses to join Iran in Daimler stake

Kuwait

Kuwait recently refused an offer from Iran for its 14 percent stake in Daimler-Benz AG, the makers of the Mercedes-Benz, the daily Al Rai al-Am reported Monday.

The paper, quoting official sources here, said Kuwait refused an offer which would have meant an immediate profit of 150 million marks (about \$65 million). The paper said Kuwait turned down the Iranian offer because it considered its investment a long-term one.

New missile reported in Vietnam fighting

Saigon

The North Vietnamese have introduced an improved version of the SA-7 anti-aircraft missile into South Vietnam, according to South Vietnamese military sources.

The sources said the new version of the Soviet-made, heat-seeking missile has a greater range than the older type, which has been used in South Vietnam for several years now.

Helicopters, which could fly just out of

range of the older weapon, can be hit while flying at maximum altitudes by the new missile. But the missile can still be evaded, if the pilot spots it just after it is fired, military sources said.

The new SA-7 started appearing in South Vietnam toward the end of last year, the sources said.

Monitor correspondent Daniel Southerland writes that two fighter-bombers were shot down by heat-seeking missiles in the Upper Mekong delta within 15 minutes of each other Sunday.

Press distortion charged in Israeli UNESCO role

Peking

The director-general of UNESCO has accused the United States and West European press of conducting a campaign of misrepresentation over Israeli participation in the world body.

Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, who is on a six-day visit to China, said Israel had not been excluded from UNESCO and that reports in the West European and American press to this effect were false.

He said in an interview with Reuter that the Western press had misinterpreted recent UNESCO resolutions on Israel, reported them incompletely and erroneously, and ignored a statement he had issued clarifying the matter. "I believe a campaign against UNESCO is being waged by the Anglo-Saxon press over this affair," he said.

One of the resolutions, passed late

last year by the UNESCO general conference, resulted in Israel's being excluded from the organization's European and Asian regional divisions.

Scott asks tax exemption on savings' interest

Washington

In a move aimed at stimulating the housing industry by encouraging deposits in savings accounts, Republican Senate leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania Monday introduced a bill to make interest on the first \$10,000 held by individuals in savings accounts tax exempt.

Husbands and wives who file joint



Sen. Hugh Scott

tax returns, but who maintain individual savings accounts, could receive an exemption on interest of up to \$20,000 in accounts under Senator Scott's bill. The savings would have to be kept in accounts for at least 12 months.

Decade of spending for arms computed

Washington

A 123-page study of world military expenditures and arms trade between 1962 and 1973 indicates world military expenditures are still going up, but the rate of increase began to slow down in the 1970s, writes Monitor correspondent Dana Adams Schmidt.

The report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency headed by Fred C. Ikle also says that:

- The United States was the highest military spender in the world in 1973 in terms of constant 1972 dollars, with expenditure of \$84.1 billion, followed by the Soviet Union with \$61 billion.
- But in terms of current dollars the Soviet Union led the field with \$86 billion followed by the U.S. with \$78.4 billion.
- The so-called "developing" countries are spending more and more

Washington

Worker productivity declines

Washington

The productivity of U.S. workers declined in 1974 for the first time in 27 years, the Labor Department reported Monday.

Output per man-hour in the private economy was off 2.7 percent — the first decline in this key economic indicator since the government first began keeping productivity records in 1947.

In the fourth-quarter output per man-hour fell at an annual rate of 5.1 percent, compared with a 2.3 percent decline in the previous three-month period.

The manufacturing sector of the economy turned in the best performance in productivity. In the fourth quarter, output per man-hour rose 0.6 percent, but this largely reflected the fact that total man-hours worked in manufacturing industries fell faster than did output.

Widespread layoffs in the automobile industry and cutbacks in other manufacturing industries resulted in a 13.4 percent decline in man-hours worked in the manufacturing sector of the economy. This was enough to offset a 12.9 percent fall in output.

★ Why aid to Israel jars

Continued from Page 1

The Israels are already fully served as far as quantity is concerned, according to one expert source.

The arguments come over advanced items that may not yet be fully distributed to U.S. units, such as the most sophisticated laser-guided weapons, which could stand off at considerable distance and knock out enemy ground-to-air missiles such as the Russian SA-6s which felled so many Israeli planes in October, 1973.

One recent debate within the two departments concerned the decision to sell Israel 200 Lance missiles, a short-range ballistic weapon which can be fired 70 miles and could be regarded as an answer to the SCUD missile the Russians have sent to Syria.

Both SCUD and Lance could devastate cities, or be used to knock out ground-to-air missiles. Both could carry either conventional or nuclear warheads.

U.S. 'going too far'

The general philosophy of the middle-agers who oppose the top-level policies is that the U.S. is going overboard in support of Israel, largely for domestic political reasons, and that the interest of the U.S. would be better served by a more balanced policy.

They acknowledge that Secretary Kissinger has turned American Middle East policy around in many respects.

It is on the arms issue that they feel an error — a misjudgment as to what constitutes balance — is being made.

The State Department men are more concerned with the possibilities of preemptive war: the danger the Israeli might launch one, and the danger that the Arabs might strike first in an effort to head the Israelis off, as Muhammad Hassanain Heykal, the knowledgeable former editor of the Cairo Newspaper Al-Ahram warned recently.

Americans 'shortchanged'

At the Pentagon the emphasis is on concern that American units are being shortchanged, being forced to compete with the Israelis for priority items they themselves would need in an emergency. Secretary Kissinger's view, which appears to have been fully adopted by Mr. Schlesinger, is that Israel's defense requirements must be fully served to overcome the Israelis' fear of being overrun by the Arabs — and also to make them willing to make territorial concessions to the Arabs.

★ The all-American African violet

Continued from Page 1

African violet fanciers have a national convention in a different city annually — in April. This year it will be held in Boston. And already across the country a congregation of Saintpaulia, the violet's botanical name, and other gesneriads, the Saintpaulia's parent family, are being prepared for show. It takes about three months to bring a plant to full bloom perfection.

Year after year, people — amateurs mostly — whose violets have taken over a window, a room, or perhaps a whole basement under fluorescent lights, try to grow the most splendid Tommie Lou (variegated leaves, pinkish blossoms) or the showiest Chipper (silver-edged purple) or some other variety registered with the African Violet Society of America.

These gloriously blooming plants are a far hybrid indeed from the small blue, pink, or white originals.

Back to basics

However, there is renewed interest today in those primitive ancestors. Pleas are appearing in the AV magazine for leaves from which to cultivate one of the early types. (That, incidentally, is the simplest way to get new plants — from a leaf.)

While massive plants — some are 16 inches or more across — are breathtakingly beautiful, there seems to be a yearning for the natural simplicity of originals.

The ancestor of the American hybrid varieties, found on the slopes of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) might well disown its showy descendants. The wild originals are small, delicate

plants with single blossoms. Doubles were later cultivars, and the blooms that in 1975 look much like miniature roses are products of sophisticated breeding.

The violet in America goes back to William Harris, a Philadelphia florist, who got two plants from a New York florist, George Stump, before 1900. He, in turn, had obtained them from Germany. For it was Baron Walter von St. Paul, district governor for Germany or Usambara in Tanganyika who, in the 1890s, noticed and collected the wild flowers which eventually were named for him.

Eventually 24 species of Saintpaulia were identified in the wild, and from their descendants have come the thousands of cultivars seen in florist shops, in shopping centers, and in homes.

Besides the annual national convention, each local AV society holds its own shows. In a small barn, a city hall, or in a suburban shopping mall, somehow, somewhere, these naturalized floral citizens from Africa go on display practically every month. They seem to be out to prove themselves the all-time, all-American houseplant.

What dimming could save

New York

A recent article for Lighting Design and Application, the journal of the Society of Illuminating Engineers, estimated that if all America were equipped with dimmers, and dimmed down only 10 percent, it would save 100 million barrels of oil a year.

★ Socialists vs. Communists

Continued from Page 1

Cunha got his way by winning the support of the seven military men in the Cabinet, including that of radically inclined Premier, Brig. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

Four abstained

There were three votes against the law — those of PSP ministers Soares and Francisco Salgado Zenha, together with that of centrist Popular Democratic Party (PDP) minister Joaquin Jorge Magalhaes Mota. The four civilian technocrats in the Cabinet abstained.

Thus the law was forced through. But when it came to writing into the law the details of its operation, its opponents within the Cabinet were reportedly able to outvote on several counts the hard core of three committed to what the Communists wanted. These three were Mr. Cunha, the Prime Minister, and the Labor Minister, Capt. Jose Ignacio da Costa Martins.

The military in the Cabinet had been committed to an original vote for the law by majority decision of the Armed Forces Movement (AFM), which has pulled the strings ever since the ousting of the Caetano regime last April. But the way the military split in the Cabinet after the initial vote on the trade-union law reflects a split within the AFM itself between radicals and moderates.

Indeed the Communists' victory on the law could turn out to harm rather than help them. It has already forced closer PSP-PDP cooperation against them. And it could stiffen the opposition of the moderates in the AFM to the movement's pro-Communist radicals who have called the shots in recent months. Indeed, what happens next within the AFM could decide what happens next in Portugal — particularly whether elections are delayed (as the Communists want) or held on schedule (as the Socialists want).

★ Ford pressured on energy policy

Continued from Page 1

ever, a spokesman for Mr. Bellotti told this newspaper that Massachusetts has received no details.

The main arguments of the suit, said Mr. Bellotti's spokesman, will be that Mr. Ford's oil tariff:

- Extends the narrow authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.
- Contravenes the Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
- Usurps the tax-writing authority of Congress.

This week the U.S. House of Representatives is expected to approve a bill blocking the President from im-

posing the tariff for 90 days, while Congress debates alternative energy measures.

Higher limit needed

The House Ways and Means Committee, which generated the delaying measure, tied it to a bill raising the national debt limit from \$495 billion to \$531 billion through June 30. Rationale of the Democratic majority on the panel was that President Ford, who needs the higher debt limit to keep on paying government bills, would not veto the bill.

Warning system on FM radio

By the Associated Press

Washington

Warnings of nuclear attack, hurricanes, tornadoes and other circumstances will be sent out by the U.S. Government on an FM radio frequency.

The White House Office of Telecommunications Policy said recently the warnings will be issued through the National Weather Service, broadcasting 24 hours daily over VHF-FM radio channels 162.40 and 162.55 megahertz.

John M. Eger, acting director of telecommunications policy, said most home radios presently are not capable of receiving these channels, so the new system requires installation of a special adapter.

But the device, described as inexpensive and already on the market, is expected to be built into new radios.

Beep signals warning

"The system incorporates a special tone alert signal permitting home receivers to be activated automatically if desired by the owner," Mr. Eger said.

If the owner has his radio turned on and set at the specified channels, he will hear a beep signal telling him to turn up the volume and receive the warning.

For the "foreseeable future," it is doubtful most people will purchase receivers capable of picking up the channels, so the system will supplement other warning systems, Mr. Eger said.

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

MINI-BRIEFS

Stock-market spree

The London stock-market boom turned into a wild buying spree Monday with the Financial Times Index putting on 22.5 points in the first hour of trading. Although the index later slipped, the rise to 239.1 was the biggest ever recorded in such a short time. Meanwhile, share trading on the New York stock market during the first hour Monday was the highest for the first hour since Feb. 13, 1973.

VA accused

The Veterans Administration largely ignores a federal law requiring it to advise imprisoned and paroled veterans of their VA benefits, leaving many ex-GI inmates ignorant of educational and other programs, according to a congressional watchdog agency in Washington. The General

Jill, it's 100

From secretary to publisher: a woman at the helm

Helen K. Copley, one of the few women publishers in the United States, oversees a fleet of nine daily and 30 weekly newspapers with cautious, unobtrusive moderation — trying to ensure that her papers measure up to "higher standards of good taste."

By David Winder

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif. Sitting on a comfortable couch in her office, a small U.S. flag on her desk nearby and another by the window, the woman who heads the Copley newspaper chain describes her own outlook this way:

"Under no circumstances," she says, "would I ever want to be called liberal." Helen K. Copley speaks of her late husband, James, as "a well-known conservative," and adds, "I am the same." Although I call it moderate. As for President Ford, she finds him "a little more liberal than I had hoped for."

Mrs. Copley, who first met her husband when she worked as his personal secretary at the Copley-owned San Diego Union newspaper, presides over a chain of nine dailies, 30 weeklies, and a large supplemental news service in the U.S. and overseas.

Her executive style is quiet, unobtrusive, almost diffident. She has been at the helm for little over a year and faces the twin challenges of an ongoing \$40-million expansion plan and the difficulties of the current inflation-recession, which has led her papers to order a 4- to 5-percent reduction in staff and to make other economies.

Government witness

She leans heavily for advice on retired Marine Lt. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, vice-president of the corporation and director of editorial news policy. The General took the stand as a government witness during the Ellsberg trial.

The General is widely thought to dominate editorial policy, partly because Mrs. Copley, as chairman of the

corporation and a board member of the Inter-American Press Association, is often away.

But she is the editor and makes a point of attending the Monday morning editorial conference whenever she can.

Does she ever feel impelled to intervene? "I think the only obvious times were when I signed a front page editorial," she says; "I think [that] has only happened twice since Jim passed away."

"One was during the transition from Jim's leadership to mine and the other was an editorial on Nixon." (The San Diego Union broke with Mr. Nixon after his admission he had lied; the paper called for his resignation.)

Mrs. Copley is not alone as a woman executive in U.S. newspaper publishing.

Politics taboo

In California (at the opposite end of the political spectrum) is Eleanor McClatchy, president of the McClatchy newspaper chain (Sacramento, Fresno, and Modesto Beefs). Other distaff publishers are Rita Hill of Puerto Rico, Dorothy Schiff of the New York Post, and Katharine Graham of the Washington Post.

"We get along very well," says Mrs. Copley of the other woman publisher she knows best, Katharine Graham. "We are on a couple of newspaper boards together and we usually manage to have time to visit."

But politics apparently is taboo. "We don't discuss it," she says.

Was she critical of the roles Mrs. Graham and the Washington Post played in uncovering the Watergate scandal?

"I think the end result proved that she was probably right, but . . . — and then she retreats from what seemed an upcoming criticism. After a momentary hesitation, she adds: "Yes, I think she was right."

Overall, however, press coverage of Watergate disturbs her. She thinks some of the public hostility toward the media in the affair is deserved.

"I think they were printing a lot of things that were rumor. Some proved to be false, and some proved to be true. We are really seeking the truth. We don't print something and hurt someone unless it is proved to be true," she emphasizes.

"We started out with an editorial policy on Watergate of 'Let's get the answers. Let's not throw stones until we know exactly what happened.'"



By Richard Allman

Publisher Helen K. Copley: President Ford is a little too 'liberal'

Under that editorial policy, the San Diego Union (circulation 180,000 and running 108 pages the day of this interview) ran 128 Watergate editorials.

The San Diego Union (sister of the evening Tribune) is the flagship of the Copley fleet. It is housed in an imposing modern newspaper building with mirrored glass windows reflecting the California hills. It has a spacious paneled foyer and mahogany doors in the executive offices.

But in common with most newspapers today, hit by high production costs, the Union has been forced to make a cut in its payroll of 3,500 persons. It also is pressed by stiff inheritance taxes on the James Copley estate.

No dramatic changes

Within the last year the Copley organization also has sold four local dailies and nine weeklies in Southern California as well as the Sacramento Union. The Sacramento Union, never a paying proposition and thought to be losing \$2 million to \$3 million a year, had been underwritten by Mr. Copley because of the prestige he thought a paper in the California capital would

have.

Mrs. Copley has no dramatic changes in mind for the San Diego Union, and if the women's liberation move-

ment, for instance, sees a possible champion in her, it will be disappointed.

She is not out to push feminist news or to make special efforts to push up recruitment of women. She is "chairman" of the corporation that runs the Copley News Service. "I don't think we should change the language because of the ladies," she says.

Perhaps the word uppermost in her mind when she thinks about newspaper policy is "taste."

A staff manual explains it: "Everything printed in the San Diego Union shall be measured against the higher standards of good taste. This requires that libelous character assassination and profanity shall be avoided. Obscene, profane, blasphemous, vulgar, and double-meaning words shall expressly not be used."

The paper has been charged with stuffiness, but she defends the policy:

"Our feeling is that we like to get children, who are our future readers, interested in the papers, and so we have had very active programs in the classrooms in which they use our newspapers."

If carrying the load of a newspaper empire burdens her, Mrs. Copley does not admit it, but she admits her social life is not what it was.

She swims in her private pool in the mornings, but says, "I'm just too busy to go out in the evenings."

Elma Lewis: first lady of Boston black culture

A friend said of Elma Lewis, "She'd like to be the godmother of all black artists." In Boston, at least, Miss Lewis's wonderfully successful School for the Fine Arts has made her just that. And the school is not only a training ground for artists; it has given its neighborhood, and black betterment, a voice.

By Frederic Hunter

Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Whether she's disciplining toughs or fighting for the rights of blacks, Elma Lewis packs a wallop.

"Some young men came to our Black Nativity performance the other night to pick pockets," says the diminutive but hefty founder of a unique fine-arts school which pumps cultural lifeblood into this city's Roxbury section and a center which lights a beacon for black artists throughout the United States.

"I said, 'Not in here!' Then I added, 'I'm not giving you to the cops because nothing would happen to you.' I got a big stick instead."

"I wasn't going to beat them," Miss Lewis insists. Sitting on a sofa in the gold-walled office of the Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts, this cultural matriarch raises her eyebrows innocently. She looks about with an expression both benign and commanding firm. "I was simply going to talk to them. But they laughed. They thought I was funny. So I beat them."

She smiles. "When their friends saw them getting a beating, they thought, 'This is a nadwoman!'"

These were not the first people to think that

Elma Lewis might be slightly mad. Watching her pressure them for ghetto rehabilitation, Boston city councilors have thought the same thing. So have some of the people who did not take black culture seriously until Miss Lewis came on the scene.

She appeared 25 years ago with an arts school housed in the living and dining rooms of a ghetto home. "We started," says Miss Lewis, "with \$300 and a secondhand piano. Our goal was to provide quality education in the arts for neighborhood children."

After a quarter century, the school has grown, moved five times until it found a permanent home, and become one of Boston's most influential black institutions. Miss Lewis observes: "We're poor on a much grander level now."

"We have a different goal today," she explains. "But the neighborhood's different, too. We've come to a place now where the institutions will outlast me." She refers not only to the Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts, but also to the National Center for Afro-American Artists, which has sprung from it.

Center's goal differs

"The center's goal is national," she continues, "to be a special patron of the black artist and to alter the life-style of blacks in America."

If the school and the center do not yet have a truly national reputation, they do make a unique contribution to the life of Roxbury.

"Elma Lewis is taking art into the community and developing indigenous art from within it," says director Lloyd Richards, one of the first American blacks to establish a nonacting career in the Broadway theater.

In the past 25 years, Miss Lewis's school has trained 6,000 students in performance techniques. The highly professional staff numbers 88. A total of 525 students, most of them schoolchildren but including some adults, currently participate in more than 500 classes each week.

Beginning students, many of them as young



By Barth Falkenberg, staff photographer

Elma Lewis

as six, take required courses in dance, drama, art, music, and costuming. Boys receive instruction in African drumming. If a father objects to his son's learning ballet, an understanding registrar will certainly comfort him. But if the boy stays in the school, he will take ballet.

From the time she was a teen-ager giving poetry readings ("I was making \$50 a week when my father was bringing home \$11"), Miss Lewis has wanted to bring the finest aspects of world culture to the people of Roxbury.

"This input is lacking in the school system," says John Francis, the school's de-

velopment director, and giving young blacks access to it is still an important part of the school's work.

But for Mr. Francis, training performing artists is not the school's main function. "We're producing human beings," he stresses. "We're injecting humanity into kids at an early age. Human beings may not be a viable product in this society, but we look at the happiness of people as a benefit."

"I teach a lot of self-love," says Miss Lewis. "I don't know how people can love others if they don't love themselves."

Boston's Museum of Fine Arts has seen evidence of the cultural impact of Miss Lewis's school and center. William Lilly, Dean of the Museum's Public Education Department, notes: "Projects in which we've collaborated with the National Center for Afro-American Artists have brought new audiences into the museum. That's a happy turn of events for us. The kind of energy and imagination that comes from the center has done us a great deal of good."

The school also plays an important role as a gathering point for blacks. "Miss Lewis's school is the only cultural outlet in Roxbury," says a resident of the area.

Not surprisingly, the need for a community center has pushed the school toward concerns that extend beyond the arts. The center hosts frequent receptions for black leaders and makes its space available to black groups for meetings, even when this requires rearranging classes.

Students' quiet zone

During the recent disturbances here over school busing, the school served as a place where black students could congregate out of reach of explosive street tensions.

"I was raised as a black nationalist," Miss Lewis admits. "Nowadays that has leveled off to a sensible place in me. My critics say I'm aggressive and domineering, but I'm not aggressive."

"Elma Lewis is a superlative arts admin-

istrator," says Betty Cook, director of the

Boston Mayor's Office of Cultural Affairs. "She looks upon culture as a human right. Few people have the energy and dynamism to persevere with this conviction and say to others, 'You must support us.'"

If Miss Lewis "gets what she wants," what does she want for the future?

First, she would like to insure the existence of the school and the National Center for Afro-American Artists as strong institutions, undergirded by financial endowment. Having received a number of grants in the past five years, the school is making important progress in this direction.

National drive eyed

(In June last year, the Ford Foundation announced a \$650,000 incentive grant. It will be paid by Aug. 31, 1977, on the condition that the Elma Lewis School raises \$1.8 million in matching funds. At the moment the school has received pledges amounting to \$200,000, half of it from the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, one of Boston's largest foundations.)

Once endowment strengthens the school's survival prospects, Miss Lewis will turn more of her attention to the National Center for Afro-American Artists. An important initial project is to convert a former synagogue, now owned by the school, into a headquarters complex, including a 1,000-seat auditorium and museum galleries.

"That complex is going to be a landmark for the entire city," says Rollins Griffith, assistant superintendent of Boston schools in much of Roxbury and Dorchester.

Currently the center's national role remains largely a vision. But 25 years ago when Elma Lewis started teaching performance skills to Roxbury children, her fine arts school was hardly more than that.

The vision seems embodied in several simple precepts. "I always wanted to do right," Miss Lewis explains. "I still want to do right. I want everything I touch to be improved by the fact that I touch it."

stances"; "Gondolas spoil you for the return to common life."

By the end of Volume One of the letters he is ready to fly the trammels of Boston, a self-supporting writer. With money coming in steadily from articles and stories, he has built the foundation for his castle in the air. He realizes his "eastward hankering and hungers" and escapes to London, crowing exultantly. "I take possession of the old world — I inhale it — I appropriate it."

Europe appropriated him. He became the American abroad, the first of what later became a flood tide of expatriate writers, who would serve as cultural ambassadors between the new world and the old. James's greatest work lay still ahead, but he had laid its cornerstone as firmly as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Here, with his biographer-turned-editor Leon Edel as expert guide, the reader may climb the foothills toward H.J.'s lonely tower of art, may study in the letters of the exile from Yankee-land those figures he was later so magnificently to weave into his artist's carpet.

Victor Howes is a poet, critic, essayist and professor of English at Northeastern University.

Letters shed light on early James era

Henry James: Letters, Volume I (1843-1875), edited by Leon Edel. Cambridge: Harvard, \$15.

By Victor Howes

Alfred, Lord Tennyson felt that an author's life was his private preserve. Yet W. H. Auden and T. S. Eliot wanted no biographies. Novelist Henry James, more realistically, sought biography as a duel, a hunt, game of detection between a sleuth and his elusive prey.

Near the end of his life, in two big misfires at his home in Rye, James burned his private papers, including early all the correspondence addressed to him during a long and

fruitful career. He warned his nephew and literary executor to be a "check and frustrator" to those who would exploit his papers. He kept his personal friends, and friends of friends, cubbyholed away from knowledge of each other.

Nevertheless, despite his secrecy, or because of it, the shadow-game goes on. New letters by James continue to come to light, and those who

Books

wish to track the master novelist to his tower of art have one more volume in which to trace him.

Volume One of a projected four, edited by Leon Edel, takes us from James's boyhood to his thirty-second year. Takes us, in fact, through the apprenticeship years, wherein H.J. is busily meeting people, collecting impressions, and trying his hand at a variety of writings: reviews, travel sketches, short stories, and long, gossipy, perceptive letters.

Sponging up Europe

He longs with the passion of a pilgrim for England, Paris, Italy. When, thanks to parental funds, he makes the Grand Tour, his spirits rise, his health improves, his powers of observation expand. He walks the Alps, rides horseback, sponges up museums, castles, abbeys, and col-



From "Henry James: Letters"

Henry James in 1860

financial

A 'cottage industry' resolves some job-home dilemmas

Third in a series focuses on how the woman at home can make a little extra money.

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York Phyllis is in a traffic jam on the FDR drive that suggests camping equipment will be needed before the cars begin moving again; the baby-sitter called 40 minutes ago and announced the house was dissolving in front of her.

"Help," she said, "before the neighborhood children remove any more of the dining room wallpaper."

If Phyllis had worked at home, she, not the baby-sitter, would have been keeping the kids off the walls. However, as many full-time housekeepers and part-time workers know, making money at home is not easy, particularly, if your skills range from secretarial to clerical to educational, i.e., teaching.

Opportunity for many

For scores of full-time housekeepers, however, cottage industries offer an opportunity to make money, keep house, and watch the children. The types of activities include: cooking and baking (with side order of catering); arts and crafts, teaching, and advising.

Some may provide only a few dollars a week in profit (but a welcome relief from boredom) and others may lead the way for a permanent career. In almost all cases, your home becomes something else: a tax shelter.

Cottage industries are not the only activities that can be done from home. Almost all direct selling jobs mean working from home and almost all are challenges.

Minimums encouraged

Because selling is never easy, a representative of Amway Corporation, an Ada, Mich. (near Grand Rapids), maker of soaps and home care products, says the company "encourages our representatives to set goals — to sell a minimum amount each month." Almost all of Amway's 200,000 distributorships are held by part-time workers. Overall, almost 3 million individuals are engaged in direct selling of some kind and more than \$4 billion worth of goods are sold.

Part-time work can also lead to a full-time job once responsibilities, such as children, are not as pressing. And as Catalyst, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to expanding employment opportunities for college-educated women who wish to combine career and family responsibilities, notes, "Plans for part-time work require just as serious a job campaign as plans for full-time employment."

Aims come first

Catalyst suggests that before launching a formal search, "decide what hours you would like to work. . . ." And recognize where you can be flexible.

Convince employers that part-time workers are their best buy. Part-time employees, for example, can have greater productivity, a lower turnover rate, and a greater commitment to the job.

HOW TO DEVELOP A SECOND INCOME



Wagner International

Saleswoman Pat Bowman prepares her orders

Housewife finds Avon line fills in time—and pays fine

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Like many women who are fulltime housekeepers and mothers, Pat Bowman was tired of sitting around the house.

So, Mrs. Bowman, who lives in a modest two-bedroom apartment in suburban New Rochelle, N.Y., began looking for something to fill her sparetime. In fact, when she first began looking for a job, making money was not that important — filling in the time was.

Once Mrs. Bowman had looked at Tupperware sales, soap selling, and numerous other direct-selling opportunities, she was convinced that from a financial viewpoint, selling Avon products was her best deal. And when she actually began selling Avon products, she found "it provided an important second income for the family."

At first Mrs. Bowman had her reservations about going door-to-door to sell the Avon line of perfumes, soaps, and cosmetics.

She finds ringing pays

At the start, she rather unsuccessfully sold only to friends and relatives. On her second try, though, Mrs. Bowman was determined that ringing doorbells was no crime.

On a typical sales day, Mrs. Bow-

man will canvas her neighborhood territory (Avon divides the U.S. into 1,000-unit areas for each saleswoman) by either ringing doorbells ("Hello, I'm Pat Bowman, your Avon representative,") or leaving brochures describing the items being offered in Avon's latest campaign. (Avon begins a new campaign every two weeks for the representative to go out and offer specials or regular items for sale.)

In some instances Mrs. Bowman will return at night to follow up on brochures she's left, or occasionally she will get a phone call from someone who received the brochure. Although she feels pretty safe in her neighborhood at night, Mrs. Bowman prefers not to work nights.

Special selling point

Near Christmastime, Mrs. Bowman was able to tell customers, "These items make good stocking stuffers," or "This is the last campaign until Christmas."

One steady customer, Cheryl, buys \$25 worth of perfumes, colognes, after-shaves, and cosmetics. Her son Courtney, who is 2½, handles everything as well.

The selling day ends early for Mrs. Bowman, who has to return to her three-year-old daughter Jennifer who usually accompanies her on the trips. While not a great day, with \$45 in sales, it wasn't bad since around \$15 of that will be hers.

R.S.

Helpful books for job hunters

Here are some useful books and pamphlets:

How to Work When Your Husband Is Against It, Your Children Aren't Old Enough, and There's Nothing You Can Do Anyhow. By Felice N. Schwartz, Simon & Schuster, \$2.95.

Your Job Campaign and Planning for Work. \$1.75 each, Catalyst, 14 East 60th Street, New York, NY 10022.

Catalyst also has other publications on careers and educational opportunities.

Handicrafts and Home Businesses, free from the Small Business Administration, Washington, DC 20416.

The Small Business Administration has other pamphlets. For catalogs write for SBA-115A, *Free Management Assistance Publications* and SBA-115B, *For-Sale Booklets*. Both are free.

Also, the Internal Revenue Service: *Tax Growth for Small Businesses*, \$5.00, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Pro-IBM court ruling jars computer industry

By Frederick H. Gudry
Business-financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston The computer industry in the United States has been soundly jolted by a federal appeals-court decision in favor of International Business Machines.

That decision, announced at first in summary form that has delayed close analysis, went against Telex Corporation. However, its impact is expected to be felt on many other companies — large and small — in the highly competitive computer business.

The appeals court in Denver ruled that IBM had not been guilty of predatory pricing and other violations of federal antitrust law, as a federal district court had decided in 1973. The district court had ruled also that IBM should pay Telex \$269.5 million in damages. This award was overturned by the appeals-court decision, made public last Friday.

Among reactions to the preliminary announcement: J. Thomas Franklin, a Boston attorney who has been interpreting legal developments in all IBM cases for computer clients, commented: "The decision was indeed a surprise. Most lawyers and financial analysts had feared the worst: that

IBM would lose. Few expected that the court would reverse the market definition set forth by the district court. Most people expected the appeals-court decision to deal with the magnitude of damages and the method of calculating them."

The appeals court apparently went along with IBM's claim that it is competing in a systems market, and that this is the type and size of market within which its competitive practices should be measured.

"If so," Mr. Franklin said, "this may accelerate the acquisition of smaller companies by larger ones."

Mr. Franklin said one of the most interesting aspects of the appeals-

court ruling is how it affects the federal government's antitrust suit against IBM. Trial of that case is scheduled to begin Feb. 18.

Mr. Franklin said the government suit, charging IBM with violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, would take a year to try and another year for decision. However, he pointed out, if Telex decides to appeal to the Supreme Court, and the court agrees to hear the appeal, a high-court decision could come within a year — or well before the district-court decision in the government case.

"This amounts to a major short-circuit of the government case," Mr. Franklin said. "A Supreme Court decision on a Telex appeal would predetermine the outcome of the government antitrust suit."

Correction

In a recent story on the new American Motors Pacer, the writer stated that the car had plastic doors. AMC informs us that the doors are steel as they are in all the company's other cars.

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Federal debt impact on U.S. interest rates under sharp debate

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The federal government will be going into the money market in a big way to finance the federal deficit this year. Top policy makers are unsure of the extent to which this will crowd private borrowers out of the market and drive up interest rates.

A lot will depend on how much the Federal Reserve decides to expand the money supply.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon sees "considerable dispute" among economists. He figures there will be "some strain" in money markets but the strain "should be manageable."

Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns is concerned about the possibility of interest rates going back up, but is not predicting it either. Three top private economists told the Joint Economic Committee that worries over the impact of deficit financing are largely unfounded.

Delicate job ahead

The Federal Reserve will have a delicate job to do in managing the deficit financing. If it does not let the money supply grow fast enough, small borrowers will be crowded out. If it lets it grow too fast, it will be inflationary once the economy begins to recover.

This year the federal government, says Mr. Simon, will have to raise \$75 billion — "more net new money than was raised by all borrowers, public and private, last year or any other year in the past."

If Congress is not willing to curtail spending, he says, the higher deficits "will certainly threaten the private capital markets with intolerable burdens." Even as things stand, there are reasons to "question" whether the decline in interest rates will continue, he adds.

Usually in a recession private borrowing declines enough to allow the government to tap the money market without creating upward pressure.

But this time, says the Treasury chief, private demands are not moderating as much as usual. One reason is that corporations, which borrowed \$26 billion in 1974, will borrow \$30 billion or more in 1975 because they do not want to issue securities in the current depressed stock market.

On the other side Gardner Ackley, ex-President Johnson's top economist, flatly disputes Mr. Simon's doom predictions. Private borrowing is weak enough that there would be no "significant" problem in marketing federal securities at lower interest rates than exist now even if monetary policy is not strongly expansionary.

Ex-President Nixon's top economist, Paul McCracken, believes the financing problem is workable if the money supply is expanded fast enough, but sees at least grounds for concern about the size of the financing problem.

The money supply has been growing at an annual rate of only about 3 percent recently, though the Federal Reserve has been easing up. The new chairman of the House Banking Committee, Rep. Henry Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill to require the "Fed" to let the money supply grow at a rate of 6 percent for the next six months.

At the same time he would require the Fed to allocate credit to steer more money into small business, home mortgages, and other "priority" areas and away from "nonproductive" investment like cashews or gold speculation. This would be accomplished by requiring banks to hold higher reserves against undesirable lending. These two measures are Mr. Reuss's top legislative priorities.

Working against the ability of the government to finance the debt are two other aspects of legislation: a boost in the business investment credit from 7 to 10 or 12 percent, which would stimulate business borrowing; and Democratic proposals to speed up spending on public works, housing, and public service jobs.

The administration is now forecasting a deficit of \$60 billion for the fiscal year starting next July 1 on top of a \$35 billion deficit for the current year. And Mr. Simon worries that the federal borrowing needed to cover that will alert the housing market generally expected to occur later this year.

Salomon Bros.' economist Henry Kaufman also said recently that a \$60 billion deficit would raise long-term interest rates "significantly" and even drive short rates back up as the deficit "comes on stream."

With such disagreement among experts, it will apparently be some months before the picture in the financial markets clears.

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Joe, in 10s

Environmental charges cleared, but . . .

Sales boost unlikely for SST in the U.S.

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The high-flying supersonic transport aircraft still faces an uncertain future.

After three years of study, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has cleared the SSTs of most of the environmental charges leveled against them.

But, according to industry sources, such problems as airport noise, sonic boom effects, and uncertain financial payoffs make it unlikely that this exoneration will give existing SSTs much of a sales boost in the United States.

Coupled with the announcement of the scientific study, John W. Barnum, deputy head of DOT, announced that the Ford administration is not interested in reviving the SST effort. This was canceled in 1971 in the midst of a major controversy over the possible health and environmental effects of supersonic aircraft.

No government money

"If any companies want to spend money on such a program, they have our blessing," Mr. Barnum comments. "but the government won't put any money into it."

The report only attempted to define the effect of a large fleet of SSTs on

Quick, sure method of tracing oil spills

Groton, Conn. Researchers at the Coast Guard Research and Development Center say they have developed an almost foolproof method of tracking down oil spills.

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travel

Ease into India with a sea cruise

By Ralph Hubley
Travel editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of inflation, India is still a travel bargain — once you get here.

And there are ways of getting here at reduced rates, too, through tour packages that take advantage of special \$725 round-trip New York fares.

The latest is an air-sea-land tour program, which can be secured from offices of Air India. It is nearly \$400 cheaper than you would pay when making arrangements separately. Air fare from New York, an eight-day cruise, and a choice of three land tours afterward range from \$1,307 to \$2,190, according to the length of time in India.

In comparison, prices of air-sea cruises to the Caribbean range from \$399 to \$2,490.

If you're thinking you could skip the new sea part of the India package, think twice. It's an ideal way for the travel-weary tourist to prepare to face the rigors of a tight India itinerary, reorient sleeping and eating habits, and receive an India briefing.

Indian tour directors chose the Jupiter of the Epitroch Lines to open the initial cruise season (Dec. 24, 1974, to Feb. 7, 1975). Many cruise ships call at Bombay on round-the-world voyages, but for the first time travelers may experience cruising Indian style.

The Greek ship and crew add an international flavor. Both Indian and Western foods are served, announcements are made in many languages to include all aboard, and entertainment ranges from sitar solos to discotheque combos, from Indian and Ceylonese dances to Greek amateur performances.

However, the outstanding features of the Indian cruise are the ports of call: Colombo, Sri Lanka, the Laccadive Islands, and Goa on the southwest coast of India.

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Sri Lanka (formerly called Ceylon), a large tear-shaped island hanging off the southern tip of India, is one of the cleanest and neatest places imaginable.

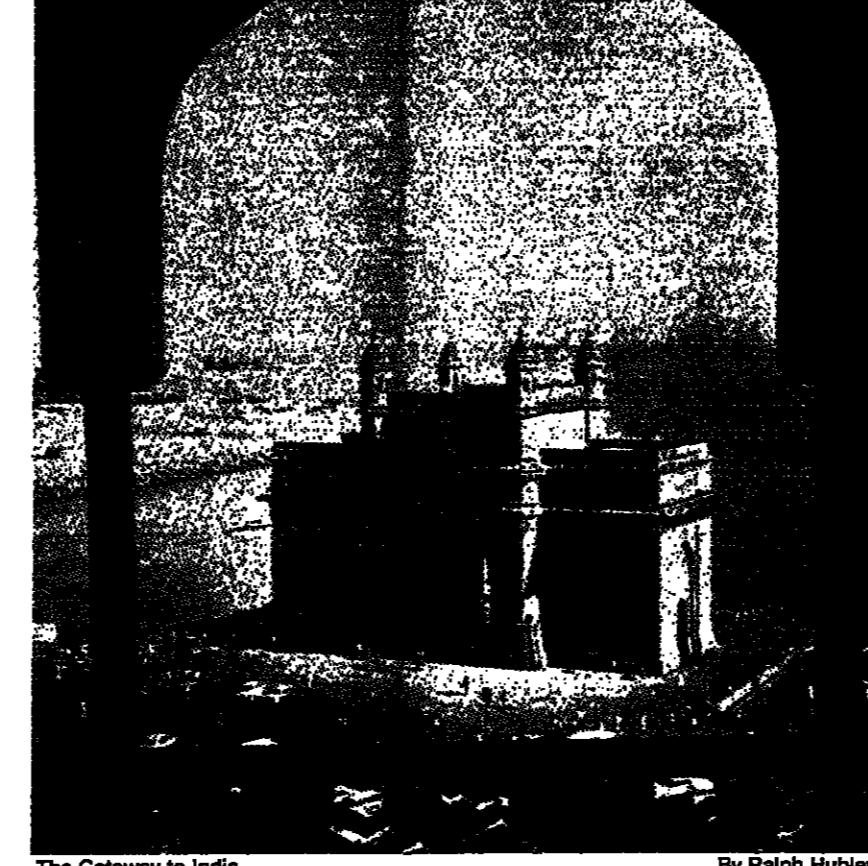
A lush tropical shore offers new beach resorts, and the mountains provide a cool retreat. Most visitors take the shore excursion to Kandy in the foothills, giving them a glimpse of the variety of attractions on the island — the tropical palm-fringed coast, the tea and rubber plantations, and the ruins of ancient cities. And the whole island seems to dance — even the elephants. The ship docks at Colombo's doorstep, and visitors are welcomed by fast-beating drum dancers.

Another delightful stop is the Laccadive Islands off India's Kerala coast. Ten of the 12 are uninhabited. Here bathing-suited passengers swarm off the ship onto fantailed fishing boats which take more than an hour to wend their way through the protective coral reef. But the white unspoiled beaches, warm azure waters, and waving palms are well worth it.

So far, however, this first cruise season out of Bombay has been disappointing to the Indian and Greek backers because of the small initial response to and to the passengers because the cruise is not up to luxury-cruise standards. There is little choice of menu, and service is not even close to par.

Although some changes have been made to meet the criticism of these first passengers, it may be unfair to expect the same standards in these waters at prices nearly 20 percent less than those in the Caribbean.

And in some cases you can do even



The Gateway to India

By Ralph Hubley

Cruise ships now greet Bombay's famous landmark

better than that. For instance, in Kashmire you can still rent a houseboat for \$16 a day with three meals and staff of four. Entrance to the Taj Mahal in Agra is still only 18 cents — Fridays are free — and haircuts are less than \$1. And a whole bundle of laundry can be returned the same day for less than \$4.

Other noticeable developments in India tourism include: colorful, high-quality postcards — last year the only scenic cards available looked as if they were printed many years ago; and second-class hotels, now being completed in major tourist centers, to fill the gap between the luxury accommodations and the Indian-style hostels.

Talcum-powder beaches of restful St. John suit almost any budgets

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

St. John, Virgin Islands

This smallest of the U.S. Virgin Islands is a year-round retreat for people from all walks of life. Here they may enjoy bright, mellow sunshine, talcum-powder beaches washed by an azure sea and, above all, uninterrupted rest and relaxing recreational activities.

Vacationers coming here who want

— and can afford — to be "pampered" will find that the Caneel Bay Plantation Hotel provides all of the comforts associated with most luxurious Caribbean resorts. However, in keeping with the "utter solitude" of the area, none of the 130 double-sized rooms in the beachfront units has telephones, radio, or television.

Professional employed

Nature wasn't too lavish when landscaping St. John, planting only a few flowering plants and trees. Among the few native plants are the white cedar and sea grape. But man has imported 250 trees and flowering plants which make the island virtually one great botanical garden.

In its effort to further supplement St. John's natural beauty, Caneel Bay Plantation employs a professional horticulturist, Alan Ketley, trained at the Royal Botanical Gardens in London. Each Saturday morning Mr. Ketley conducts a nature walk of about an hour and a half, pointing out the many species of trees and plants.

One of the greatest delights of visiting here is snorkeling. Trunk Bay is an ideal place to observe small, colorful fish and other phenomena. To help the snorkeler find his way underwater there are plaques identifying all sorts of beautiful things.

There is hourly launch service from Red Hook Landing on St. Thomas, just 20 minutes away, to Caneel Bay.

Tent sites ready

Those with limited budgets can — for considerably less than it would cost at the hotel — simply "set up camp" in St. John's National Park, which covers nearly two-thirds of the island.

The Cinnamon Bay Camp Ground, located on the north shore of St. John, was established by the U.S. National Park Service in 1964 and ever since has been one of the most sought-after vacation spots on the island. Available are 40 prepared tent sites, 20 beach cottages, and 10 bare sites. A commissary and cafeteria are located on the campground, and all equipment from tents to cooking utensils may be rented.

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travel

Sagging fortress besieged by nature

Haiti's Citadel still worth touring

By Alan Eiding
Financial Times Service

Cap Haitien, Haiti

Hovering 3,000 feet above the Plaine du Nord, its vast stone pinnacles visible for miles around, Haiti's magnificent fortress Citadel still seems invincible. But a closer look disclosed much damage caused by a 150-year siege.

The winding mountain path to the Citadel, up which King Henry Cristophe would gallop when an enemy man-o'-war was sighted off Cap Haitien, has been washed by tropical storms into a steep and dangerous track. The walls of the castle, at times 15 feet thick, have succumbed to the encroachment of trees, bushes, and red moss, which cover the embattlements like the beard of a buccaneer.

Inside the Citadel, which took a decade to build and was never, in fact, completed, massive bronze and iron cannons and hundreds of rusty 28-pound caissons lie scattered and abandoned like children's playthings.

Massive crack

"It's a wonder the fortress hasn't collapsed," Albert Mangones, curator of Haiti's historic sites and monuments, said. "There is a massive crack in the buttress supporting the main tower. Other walls have been weakened by trees and now are being held together by the roots."

The main obstacle to saving the Citadel is money. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, lacking even the resources to feed her population. Preservation of historic monuments is therefore necessarily low on the list of government priorities.

"During a period of mediocre architecture around the world, the Citadel was brilliant," Mr. Mangones said. "To architects — I'm an architect by

profession — it's a fascinating and remarkable building."

In Haiti the fortification is known as the Citadel Laferrière, yet no one knows whether or not this was the name of the engineer who built it. Historians and travel writers variously credit French, German, and British military engineers, but Mr. Mangones admitted that "we really don't know who constructed it."

Whoever designed and built it, it was clearly the inspiration of King Henry Cristophe, the "black Englishman" who ruled the north of Haiti from 1807 until 1820.

Angry populace

Even before he was proclaimed king in 1811, Cristophe returned thousands of black subjects to slavery and forced them to drag immense stones and heavy cannons up the six-mile slope to the Citadel. Some historians claim that as many as 20,000 persons, mainly slaves, died during its construction.

At the foot of the peak, 2,000 feet below the Citadel, King Henry (he always used the English form of his name rather than the French Henri) constructed a magnificent palace called Sans Souci in 17 acres of terraced and landscaped gardens.

As symbols of the oppressor monarch, the Citadel and Sans Souci Palace were looted and ransacked by the angry populace before being surrendered to the tropical flora and fauna.

"We say we're proud of the Citadel and Sans Souci," Mr. Mangones said, "but we have done little to preserve them. They have been terribly neglected."

Proper attention

With the assistance of the Organization of American States, however, the two buildings are receiving their first proper attention in 150 years. Three

foreign experts in the preservation of monuments are working with Mr. Mangones and his son, Freddy, in determining the current state of damage to the Citadel and Sans Souci and the priorities for future action.

Help needed

Money remains the problem. "We need a minimum budget just to stay at the stage we've reached," Mr. Mangones explained. "If you don't keep cutting down trees and plants from the area you've cleared, it is all overgrown again in no time."

So far the Haitian Government has provided just \$38,000 for expenses at the preliminary stage, but its resources are so limited that private donors must be found to help preserve the monuments.

"My idea is to find the money by creating a Society of Friends of the Citadel," Mr. Mangones went on. "We also need international help in technical know-how. I've contacted the United States Embassy here, and they've promised to see what can be done."

Travel update

U.S. parks require backpack permits

To protect fragile back-country areas, backpackers will be required to obtain free permits to hike in 23 U.S. national parks this year.

The permits will be issued for specified trails in remote areas and they will be limited to the numbers that the trails and campsites can accommodate without environmental damage.

Back-country users should write to the superintendent of the park where they wish to hike for the details on the program in that park.

Backpacking in the national parks has increased dramatically in recent years and reached nearly 2 million camper-days in 1973.

An additional value of the program is safety. It enables park rangers to have a better idea of the location of backpackers to provide faster help if needed.

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sports



Photos by AP and UPI

Jimmy Connors (left) and Rod Laver

Laver vs. Connors

\$100,000 worth of pro tennis

By Ross Atkin

Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The night people of Las Vegas may be mid-smirk when Jimmy Connors and Rod Laver meet in Sunday afternoon's \$100,000 winner-takes-all match, but the tennis world should be wide awake.

The long-awaited duel will decide the question of tennis superiority — at least temporarily — between the left-handed sluggers.

The battle, a stag version of the Riggs' net extravaganzas, is being called the "heavyweight match of the century" by Pancho Gonzales, host pro at Caesar's Palace.

Ringside tickets at the specially built 4,000-seat pavilion are going for \$100. The match will be carried on national television by CBS.

Earned No. 1 Ranking

One might wonder why Laver and Connors are meeting for the first time.

For one, The Rocket is 14 years older than the 22-year-old Connors. During many of the years Laver bashed away at opponents in Paris and Madrid, little Jimmy was learning his two-fisted backhand on the courts of Bellville, Ill.

More recently, Laver has played on the star-studded World Championship Tennis circuit, while Connors, at the urging of his manager Bill Riordan,

has torn up the no-name Independent circuit.

This past year Connors won Forest Hills and Wimbledon and earned a No. 1 ranking in the world. But Laver played an abbreviated schedule which included only two tournaments after May.

Laver may have problems

In picking his spots, Rod wound up with a 70 percent winning percentage against the top 25 players and a No. 7

rank. The battle, a stag version of the Riggs' net extravaganzas, is being called the "heavyweight match of the century" by Pancho Gonzales, host pro at Caesar's Palace.

Because many of the experts feel that the supremely confident Connors is at the peak of his game, Laver carries the underdog label.

But there are those who think the Rocket still has all the tools to humble his young opponent.

"I think Rod will win if he performs like he did when he played Davis Cup against us," says George Toley, University of Southern California tennis coach. "He's a better overall tennis player than Connors at this point."

Jack Kramer, director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, agrees with Toley, but hedges a little.

"I have no doubt that Laver's the better player than Jimmy. The question is whether Laver, with his lack of match play, will be able to play his best game and maintain it over five sets."

Connors, of course, is the more match-tested over the past 24 months.

On Sunday he finished off Billy Martin in two sets to win the Birmingham (Ala.) International Indoor, a mildly challenging warmup for the showdown in Nevada. To put an added coat of polish on his game, Connors will begin working out with his coach, Pancho Segura, in Las Vegas on Thursday.

Segura sees the match this way: "Jimmy will win because he's younger and quicker. And you have to have a strong serve to hurt Jimmy and Laver doesn't. The question is whether Jimmy can penetrate. And Laver will be up for this one."

Laver has been "on location" since Monday, practicing with his close friend and tennis sparring partner, Roy Emerson. Before heading west, Laver's confidence received a tremendous boost when he knocked off Arthur Ashe 6-3, 7-5 and won a \$102,500 tournament in Puerto Rico.

There is some question about the value such battle royals have for tennis. Sure, they attract a lot of attention but at the same time they may detract from the tournaments, which have been the sports' bread and butter.

"I'd hate to see a trend start," says Jack Kramer. "It's just a way for a couple of guys to make a lot of money. What does it prove? The worse thing that could happen is that people could start making a lot of money without doing much."

chess

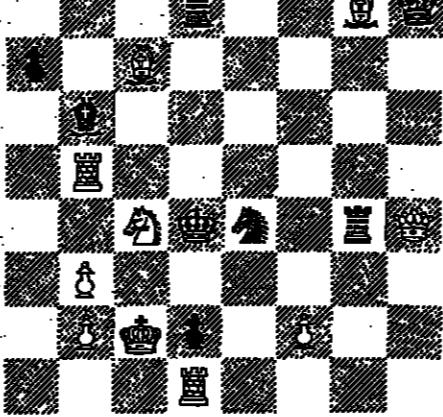
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6665

By Gunnar Andersson

Black 8 Pieces



White to play and mate in two (First prize, Upsala A.S.J.T., 1945.)

Problem No. 6666

By Johann Schmid

Black 13 Pieces



home



Costs are up but what about value?

Furnituremakers face up to consumer demands

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Home furnishings may cost more in 1975, but they may give more value, too.

Manufacturers who showed at the International Home Furnishings Market in Chicago recently are, on the whole, trying to rise to the demand of the national economy and of the widespread consumer-action movement with furnishings that look better and last longer.

At Kroehler, for instance, where mass sofa sales now are in the \$339 bracket, the company acknowledges that product "performance" has become the top criterion of purchase. "Getting your money's worth" has become common cause for customers, and they are demanding built-in value.

"For that reason," says a Kroehler official, "we are not trying to compete at the low-end promotional level. We are building into furniture what middle- and upper-income people want most, and then charging what we have to charge."

Return to basics

Despite the fact that steel, upholstery fabrics, and inner-construction materials rose steeply this past year, companies are putting their modern technologies to work in more innovative ways in order to come up with furnishings that give good value, although necessarily higher in price. More nylon, Orion, and olefin uphol-

steries, for instance, are being used because of their durability.

At Dunbar Furniture Corporation, its president, Michael V. Parrott, says, "We believe the coming year will witness retreat from superficiality in furniture to basic good design and top product quality."

"If the nation's experts can't agree on how to cope with our economy, people surely aren't going to rush out in droves and plunk down lots of money for roomfuls of furniture," comments Joseph Macedo, president of Directional Industries, Inc. "They are going to look for one piece at a time, something they can add to, something that will fill a genuine need now, or for that occasional item that will freshen up a room's decor. Inflation has spurred an intense awareness of value."

Bolstering confidence

Flexsteel Industries vice-president Art D. Richardson refers to early 1975 as "the period of the shaken consumer," and says his company, like others, is striving to bolster consumer confidence. "We are trying to utilize our manufacturing strengths in order to reduce prices, not raise them," he says.

After several years of booming business, manufacturers in today's slowdown economy are trying to respond to the new hard fact:

The consumer in today's market is selective and will demand quality merchandise at a reasonable price. He will do more comparison shopping than ever before. And he will insist on

At the recent Chicago midwinter furniture market, manufacturers agreed that customers are more interested in built-in value today than ever before.

quality, durability, and practicality in the furnishings that he feels must serve him well for years to come.

As for style, the bicentennial celebration is continuing to inspire literally dozens of new furniture, wall covering, fabric, and carpet collections. It is a theme so rich in variety, history, and design possibilities that it can include "Pilgrim" plainness, as interpreted by Conant Ball in sturdy oak, the 18th-century elegance of Williamsburg-type furnishings such as Hickory Furniture Company's new "American masterpiece collection," which comprises faithfully reproduced museum pieces, or Century Furniture Company's honey "country casual" collection in light honey-colored pine.

Husky, dusky pine pieces are everywhere; maple is back with a splash; and cherry and mahogany are being re-emphasized in Colonial collections. "Early American" in all its myriad manifestations is due to have its day.

We will particularly see a great resurgence of highboys, camelback sofas, Chippendale wing chairs, creel-fabrics, and family portraits hung in ornate gilt frames.

Colors brought back

Art Deco, the popular design movement of the 1920s and '30s, is a second significant trend. It has brought back into decorating prominence such "oldie" colors as bottle or forest green, burgundy red, dusty old rose, the apricot-to-rust range, and plum-y red-purples. It has returned mohair to upholstery (this time in acrylic fi-

bers), revived blond wood finishes, and mirrored and lacquered furniture.

The fanciful linear abstractions of Art Deco design are seen in accessories as well as furniture, and they promise to be around for a few years to come.

The sectional sofa, or modular seating, is important today. Multiple seating arrangements that can adjust to changing needs, and be added to as money allows, have caught on at every level. Most modular seating is contemporary in styling, the fastest-growing design category in home furnishings today.



Basics to build around if you're adding one piece: Recent Chicago furniture market showed multipurpose units. Brown rayon velvet wraps Stratford Furniture's sofa and giant ottoman (above). Gordon Perlmuter designed for Butler Specialty Co. versatile settle chest with storage under seat. Pilgrim styling scaled for many 20th-century needs in buffet (below) designed by Conant Ball Co.

Tips for shrewd shoppers

William H. Leonard III, vice-president of Kemp Furniture Industries, shares a few guidelines for shrewd shoppers who want to buy wisely in 1975:

• Don't be fooled by fads. Even when a low price tag gives a whimsical piece of furniture instant appeal, the purchase can seldom be regarded as a bargain. It's here-today, gone-tomorrow attraction makes it a luxury at any price. Time tested traditional styles or clear contemporary pieces are the designs that will continue to earn their over the years.

• Look for technological innovations that cut costs. New materials and construction techniques can provide durability and good looks today at reasonable prices. Don't be afraid, for instance, to investigate those new four-stage engraving processes that mean that maple, pine, and oak wood finishes can be simulated in performance-tested long-lasting vinyl "veneers." They mean a panel headboard can be sold for about \$20, and a Colonial triple dresser for as little as \$154.

• Opt for a multipurpose over a one-way-only style. Most manufacturers today are making chests, dressers, tables, and desks that look equally well in any room, and that move easily into the next house or apartment. These versatile pieces are the ones that supply long-term investment benefits.

Paint to 'change' room and other helpful tips

By the Associated Press

Our living room is rather small. We intend to paint it for the first time since we moved in four years ago. Can you give us some tips on what colors to use to make the room seem larger?

Generally, a small room can be made to appear larger with the use of light colors. Painting the walls and woodwork the same color also will make a room seem larger. In selecting the colors, remember that the color chip sample will look lighter than the painted wall.

This isn't a question, but rather a tip some readers might make use of. I recently had need for a good-size desk, but didn't want to spend the money they were asking. I took two old filing cabinets I had — the type with two large drawers that stand 28 inches high — and repainted them. I bought a piece of plywood three-quarters of an inch thick and cut it 26 inches one way and 44 inches the other. I then placed the two cabinets in line with each other, separated enough so that it was 36 inches from the side of one to the side of the other. I placed the plywood across the cabinets. Then I drilled holes in the metal and fastened the top of the plywood to the cabinets. The result: a businesslike, handsome desk, especially after I had finished the plywood with a sealer and varnish. The best part of it is that the filing cabinets can still be used for filing or anything else required.

Thanks for a practical way to solve a problem with a minimum outlay.

Can I use enamel over an old varnished surface? In nearly all cases, yes. Once in a great while, the stain on the wood will bleed through. If you want to be 100 percent certain, apply an enamel undercoat to a small area and wait a couple of days. If no discoloration shows, it is safe to proceed with undercoating. If bleeding does occur, apply a coat of stain sealer. Wait at least 24 hours, sand very lightly, wipe off the dust and then go ahead with the undercoating.

Nail latches for double-hung windows

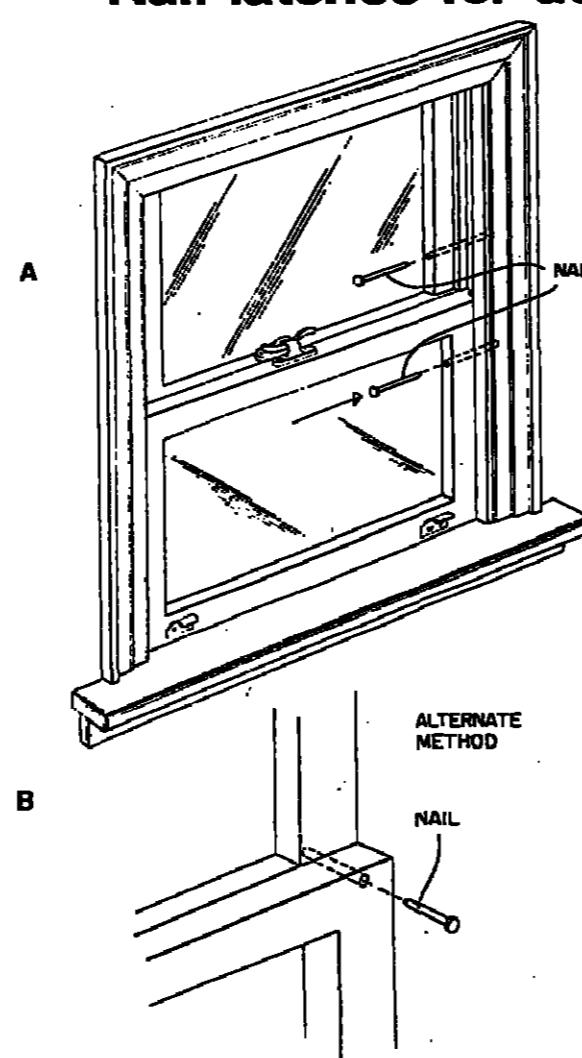
Home repairs, tools, how to use them

"Go forth and fix," admonish the authors of a new easy-to-follow home repair guide. "Recipes for Home Repairs," by Alvin Ubell and Sam Bittman (New York: Quadrangle, \$8.85) takes the apartment dweller and home owner by the hand and leads them through a wide variety of do-it-yourself steps.

Set up in cookbook form, the book's 102 recipes include: patch plaster, fix furniture, unclog drains, replace a lamp socket, repair a garden hose. Each recipe is accompanied by diagrams that show the reader how to cope with most home repair problems. First, he assembles the list of "ingredients" (equipment and materials), then reads the recipe through, and he is ready to go — whether it is carpentry, electricity, plumbing, or masonry.

And since there is nothing more basic to home repair than the proper tools, the authors explain, with words and illustrations, the use of hammers, screwdrivers (flat or Phillips), saw (crosscut and back), drills (hand and electric), files, and soldering irons. An "anatomy of the home" provides a list of various architectural terms, from chimney cap to basement floor slab. A miniature home-repair reference center concludes the volume.

Founder and owner of a private firm of building inspectors and construction consultants, author Ubell is also president of the Building Control Corporation of America. Co-author Bittman was formerly editor of the Brooklyn Heights Press. Both men are ardent advocates of brownstone rehabilitation.



The nail latch may be used in conjunction with any other latch on your window for additional protection. We like it a great deal because it has good safety value and a homey quality. And you'll like it because it just takes a few minutes to install.

UTENSILS
Electric or hand drill
3/16-inch diameter high-speed bit

INGREDIENTS
4-inch common nails (count on 4 per double sash)

APPROXIMATE TIME: 10 MINUTES PER SASH
□ 1. Close window securely.
□ 2. Drill holes into both sides of sash as shown in Figure 25A.

If done correctly, the holes will extend through the sash into window frame.
□ 3. Insert a nail into each hole. Window is now securely locked.
□ 4. Nails may be removed to open windows.
□ 5. An alternate method is illustrated in Figure 25B.

From "Recipes for Home Repairs," Quadrangle

Joe in Ild

Out of prison...

Almost moralizing

I sometimes feel as though I were very strange as a child who was little — looking out from the warmth, a picture of one small boy, peering down on tops of trees; the outlook of a second-story window:

From an old white farmhouse that stood alone on an autumn hill — There was a doubly-terraced lawn, and a friendly weeping willow — there was the barn standing out back, and an orchard set off to the side:

From two flights up a poem chant floats a sudden beige moth seeks the source of light — while the creek runs deep in spots, where the crabs plopps whistling across, whipped by boys and their slender sticks.

Jack L. Anderson

Jack L. Anderson is in a prison in Pennsylvania

Child

a child in baggy pants and suspenders carries a small pail and shovel, avoiding sidewalk cracks down to the beach, crunching cracker jacks and dreaming of the day he will run away with the circus, reaching the sun-dancing blue sea; he lets go a mighty whistle then waiting patiently for an answer, the neigh from his seahorse smiles his eyes to his castle he sets to work complete with drawbridge and moat when suddenly a wind springs up, the clouds grow wild and scary but he won't leave his castle unguarded closing his eyes tight he dreams of a spring splashed day in greens of easter eggs intricately designed of a black rabbit with blue eyes upon opening his eyes peace has returned to the skies and washed up to the shore lies a cone-shaped shell to sing ocean dreams to him

Wayne Welch

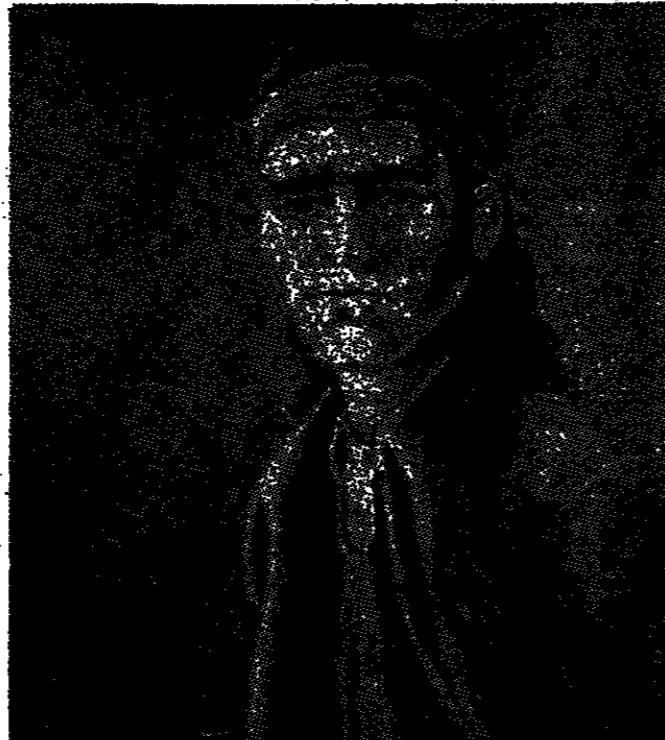
Wayne Welch is in a prison in California

State of mind

This "Self-portrait" has been painted by Kevin LeMay, who, at 23 has been in and out of prison since he was nine years old. He was taught painting by Aileen Smith, who visited Concord Prison in Massachusetts every Sunday afternoon for four years as a volunteer art instructor. Her observation on those Sunday sessions conveys the potency of the visits: "It was as if the bars melted away on Sunday afternoon."

It is clear that the painting goes beyond just getting a resemblance. The artist has penetrated his own face. He looked at himself as perhaps he had never done before. And his reading was correct, according to his art teacher. Though the jaw and mouth seem stronger than in real life, those eyes are accurate. Even the overall drab, pea-soup color of the painting reveals a precise state of mind.

Through painting, this young artist has been able to gain a glimpse into a foreign, almost unapproachable world of self-confidence, self-knowledge, and to a certain extent, self-respect.



Courtesy of Aileen Smith

"Self-portrait": Oil on canvas by Kevin LeMay

Yantra

Whenceforth I now found remembering something to be as it is, if it is through the reeds of tomorrow Love for a moment was me.

Edmund I. Watts

Edmund I. Watts is in a prison in Canada

Untitled

A rose is called beautiful. Is a dandelion less?

A horse is known for grace. Wasn't it an ass that Jesus rode?

Gold is called precious. Is lead less pure?

He gave this world to each of us. Didn't He also give us each other?

Robert Paul Dunn

Robert Paul Dunn is in a prison in California

Remembering the alone

Taking a walk through woods and weeds, as a child up over the hill, brings a walking smile to the eyes; which taking hold will firmly root — in ideals, of stalk, and seed, and spring.

Jack L. Anderson

Reflections of a prison diarist

As writing is a prime pastime of prisoners, it's unfortunate that so much of the prose and poetry produced by American prisoners is concerned with the tried and true themes of the prison community: riots, escapes, assaults and uncomfortable living conditions. The writing is invariably hypercritical and there is a tendency to romanticize confinement; its causes and consequences. As a result, the public entertains the impression that all prisoners are pathological misfits, political prisoners, or Paul Newmans in stripes. One extreme or the other.

My own attempt to write creatively in prison began with the suggestion of a prison psychologist that I keep a diary. He felt it would be invaluable in terms of providing material for self-understanding at a later date. I have since filled eight notebooks, and to say they provide material for analysis is startling understatement.

The first notebook reflects the triteness and self-consciousness of the novice diarist. There is little subjectivity and virtually no expression of interior illumination.

But prison prompts a passion for privacy and gradually my diary became my sanctuary and real refuge. I began to write about things of a personally painful nature and discovered a sense of emotional exhilaration by merely expressing them. I recorded details of an unhappy childhood, my mother's drug addiction, my self-destructive criminality, descriptions of dreams, and relations with people in my past.

Periodically I would go over all that I'd written. If a certain day's entry reflected my anger or irritation with someone or something, I tried to determine why I felt as I had.

My diary was delivered from diurnal doodling the night I was informed of my stepfather's suicide. We had been very close and I blamed my mother. As a means of irrational retaliation, I sat down and wrote sixteen pages in my diary describing what I hated about her. I remember finishing the entry and pacing my cell; hurt, angry, confused. As if to erase the memory, I tore out the pages, crumpled them, and set a match to them.

For long minutes I stared at the

flames and knew I was again running from myself and the things which had long tormented me. I went back to my diary, rewrote the incident, and this time I tried to discover the things which had influenced my mother's problems. I had spent my life vilifying and condemning her. Never had I tried to understand her.

My diary underwent meaningful metamorphosis from that moment. I began it with no conscious thought of writing with grace, euphony, or the other components of style. Actually, I didn't know what they were. I had entered prison with a tenth grade education and had I tried to write a note for the milkman, it probably would have been rejected.

Now when I experience the creative tension of sitting with pen poised, staring at a blank sheet of paper, I recall Sir Philip Sydney's sage insistence:

"Fool, look in thy heart and write!"

Somehow, it always seems simpler.

Nick DiSpoldo

Nick DiSpoldo is in a prison in Arizona

I was not thinking of acquiring a pen pal. Had it not been for its strange location — a letter to the editor in the midst of one of those tiny, local papers consisting of advertisements and area happenings — I might not have given his letter a second thought. As it was, I wondered at its being there and read it several times. He was simple and direct. He had no family any more and found prison a lonely place. Would someone out there write to a 24-year-old black man who was an avid reader and liked music and children?

A lonely, black male prisoner? The "male" was the part that made me hesitate. I was not at all sure my husband would approve of regular correspondence, however platonic,

with someone of the opposite sex. The newspaper ended up folded under my typewriter for two months.

Finally I spoke to my husband about it. He was hesitant, as I thought he would be ("you'd give him your address?") but thoughtful ("no one writes to him but his lawyer?") and in the end gave his stamp of approval ("do whatever you think"). I wrote the next day.

The reply came soon. He was happy to hear from me. No one else had written. He hoped I would be constant.

We shared our common interests — books ("have you read . . ."), nature, children, music — and explored our differences. I told him about hornets' nests and raising earthworms and hiking on the Long

The Monitor's daily religious article

More than you can do?

I can recall so many days when my abilities and capabilities seemed far too limited to meet the demands of living, and I would become afraid and worried.

Christian Science has changed all this. It has shown me that man's ability comes from God, who provides us with the strength, wisdom, and guidance to meet any challenge. The Apostle Paul must have known this. He said, "I can do all things through Christ which strengthens me."

How did I begin to respect myself more?

First, I learned more of God — that He is infinite Mind, divine Love, ever-present Principle, the only creator. He has made man — my real spiritual identity and everyone else's — in His own image and has endowed man with unbounded intelligence, energy, and love.

I learned, too, that the restrict-

ing suggestions that argued that my capabilities were limited surely didn't come from God, but were the outcome of a false belief in a material mind quite apart from the one divine Mind. The understanding of the aliness of

One who takes time to "sharpen his ax" — to strengthen his understanding that as a child of God he is given by his Father the needed ability to overcome temptation, prejudice, lack of education, or a miserable childhood, will find himself capable of fulfilling any right endeavor. And he'll find himself proving this in all kinds of ways. For instance, I remember a friend of mine — a student of Christian Science — who was given only two hours to get out an urgent and complicated report that ordinarily would have taken a full day.

Before undertaking the work, he took time to realize that God was giving him the intelligence and ability to do what he had to do. In his true, spiritual being he knew he expressed divine Truth and Love, and that there was no power other than God — such as fear — that could prevent him from going ahead with what was expected of him. Two hours later he had completed the assignment.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, says: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."¹ And this is true of each one of us. You can't cope?

Don't believe it. Turn from this lying suggestion and understand that divine Mind is endowing you with all you need, and that, relying on God, you can do whatever is required of you.

¹Philippians 4:13; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 128.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Italian. Usually once a month an article on Christian Science appears in an Italian translation.]

[This is an Italian translation of today's religious article]

Traduzione dell'articolo religioso pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

[Di solito una traduzione italiana sarà pubblicata una volta al mese]

Più di quanto possiate fare?

Ricordo i tanti giorni durante i quali le mie abilità e capacità sembravano troppo limitate per poter far fronte alle esigenze dell'esistenza, e ciò mi sgomentava e mi preoccupava.

La Scienza Cristiana² ha cambiato tutto questo. Mi ha dimostrato che l'abilità dell'uomo proviene da Dio, che ci provvede la forza, la saggezza e la guida con cui far fronte a qualsiasi sfida. L'apostolo Paolo deve aver saputo tutto questo. Egli disse, «Io posso ogni cosa in Colui che mi fortifica».

In che modo cominciai a provare più rispetto verso me stesso?

Anzitutto, approfondii la mia conoscenza di Dio — imparai che Egli è Mente infinita, Amore divino, Principio onnipresente, il solo creatore. Egli ha fatto l'uomo — la mia vera identità spirituale, e quella di tutti gli altri — a Sua propria immagine, e lo ha dotato di intelligenza, energia e amore illimitati.

Inoltre imparai che le suggestioni limitatrici che affermavano che le mie abilità erano limitate certamente non provenivano da Dio, ma erano invece il risultato di una falsa credenza in una mente materiale completamente separata dalla divina Mente una. Capii che la comprensione della totalità della Mente annulla la credenza in una mente mortale con le sue falsità, e questa conoscenza aiuta a distruggere le false assesioni limitatrici. Questa percezione distrusse la mia paura e mi liberò dall'ansia costante che accompagnava lo sforzo per far fronte a una società in cui sembra vi sia pochissimo da offrire.

Spesso, per confrontare questa percezione menzognera, è essenziale fare sforzi persistenti per stabilire quietamente nel pensiero la presenza e il controllo di Dio. Forse avete già udita la storia dell'uomo che lavorava vigorosamente per abbattere degli alberi usando una scure spuntata. «Un suo amico, notando che il lavoro procedeva lentamente, gli chiese perché non lo interrompeva un momento per affilare l'ascia. «Non ho tempo», quegli replicò. «Devo affrettarmi ad abbattere questi alberi.» Allo stesso modo, anch'io sentivo di non avere il tempo necessario per imparare le verità fondamentali, per affrontare le esigenze del mio mondo, spesso minaccioso.

Colui che dedica il tempo necessario ad «affilare l'ascia», a rafforzare la sua comprensione del fatto che, come figlio di Dio, gli è data dal Padre l'abilità necessaria

per superare la tentazione, i pregiudizi, la mancanza di educazione o un'infanzia infelice, si troverà in grado di compire qualsiasi impresa giusta. E si troverà provando questa capacità in vari modi. Per esempio, rammento un mio amico — uno studente della Scienza Cristiana — al quale furono date soltanto due ore per completare un rapporto urgente e complicato, che ordinariamente gli avrebbe preso una giornata intera. Prima di intraprendere il lavoro, dedicò il tempo necessario alla realizzazione del fatto che Dio gli stava dando l'intelligenza e l'abilità di fare quanto doveva fare.

Si rese conto del fatto che nel suo vero essere spirituale egli esprimeva la Verità e l'Amore divini, e che all'infuori di Dio non esisteva alcun potere — come la paura — capace di impedirgli di continuare e completare ciò che gli era stato dato da fare. Due ore dopo, aveva finito il rapporto.

Mary Baker Eddy, che scopri e fondò la Scienza Cristiana, dice: «Una conoscenza della Scienza dell'essere sviluppa le abilità e le possibilità latenti dell'uomo. Estende l'atmosfera del pensiero, dando ai mortali accesso a sfere più vaste e più elevate. Eleva il pensatore alla sua sfera nativa di penetrazione e di perspicacia».³ E questo è vero di ciascuno di noi.

Non potete lottare e vincere?

Non credetelo. Distoglietevi da questa suggestione menzognera alla comprensione del fatto che la Mente divina vi sta dando tutto quello di cui avete bisogno, e che, affidandovi a Dio, potete fare tutto ciò che vi viene richiesto.

¹Phil. 4:13; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pag. 128.

³Science: si pronuncia Cristian Science. La traduzione italiana del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures di Mary Baker Eddy, si può avere con testo in inglese. Si può acquistare nella Sala di Lettura della Scienza Cristiana, 18 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Per informazioni sulle altre pubblicazioni in italiano concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi a questo indirizzo: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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On finding a friend

Elizabeth Spencer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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Tuesday, January 28, 1975

The Monitor's view

Hope for oil dialogue

After months of maneuvering, the world's oil exporters and oil importers have yet to begin a dialogue. Such a dialogue is extremely urgent and therefore the OPEC nations' agreement in Algiers to participate in an international conference on world economic problems must be viewed as a promising step.

It is to be hoped that this move will help defuse the sense of confrontation which has been building between the producers and consumers. Both sides agreed to the crucial need for a summit but within each camp there are differences over how to proceed and what tactics to use.

Washington, for its part, has pushed a tougher stance toward the oil producers than have its European partners. Secretary Kissinger has sought a united consumer front first and favors a preliminary meeting of the oil producers and the industrialized powers before proceeding to a large parley embracing the poorer oil-consuming nations.

His scheme for a \$25 billion fund to help recycle surplus petrodollars, his warnings about "strangulation" of the West, and even the Ford administration's imposition of an immediate tax on crude oil imports must be seen as part of the strategy of standing up to the producers.

The Europeans, on the other

hand, although they have gone along with Dr. Kissinger, favor the International Monetary Fund recycling scheme. They do not like all the talk about military intervention, preferring a softer posture and tone.

However, much progress has been made in recent months toward achieving agreement between the U.S. and the Common Market nations. Dr. Kissinger appears willing to yield on the matter of the participation of poor nations in an oil conference, and the need now is to keep the momentum going.

What also surfaced at the Algiers meeting is the clear determination of the OPEC nations to assure what they regard as the reasonable cost of oil. They are prepared to hold the line on oil prices — which the West can only welcome — but they would like to freeze oil prices by pegging them to an index of world inflation.

Many Western oil economists dislike such an index, which entails a host of technical problems. But the commodity-exporting nations have been agitating for such a measure for a long time and it may prove to be politically inevitable.

In short, many problems have to be hammered out between producers and consumers before the world can settle back into a degree of controllable stability. It is important that they start talking.

Britons and the Common Market

A decisive vote in the British referendum on staying in the Common Market could permit Britain to put the roiling market membership issue finally in its wake.

This is not to say that the referendum, just entered on the calendar for some time in late June by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, will of itself put all anti-market sentiment to rest. Entry into the market, like the start of the New Deal in the United States in the '30s, is one of those epochal national decisions that stirs people to the marrow of their political, regional, and cultural, as well as economic bones.

Now will the outcome necessarily be "decisive." Estimates suggest that "yes" voters will hold a slim majority. Such a majority would be an improvement in public opinion, which opposed entry into the market in 1973. But it would not remove the issue of market membership as a subject for political maneuvering and disruptive debate.

The resort to a national referendum is itself an extraordinary experiment for the British to undertake. Much like the recent Italian referendum on divorce, the experiment has many politicians and students of British government worried. It is an extra-parliamentary device. It implies less than full confidence in the representative electoral process which voted for entry.

There is apprehension over how the referendum will be under-

taken — by parliamentary constituencies (which could show an elected official's vote at variance with the majority in his district) or by regions (which could show Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland at odds with the United Kingdom, and heighten separatist tensions), or simply by tallying the votes without noting the affiliation or district they represent.

There is confusion, too, over how to interpret the outcome. Should the referendum be binding? That is, if the vote is against continued membership, should the Parliament ratify the vote by pulling Britain out of the market? Or should Parliament consider the referendum as only advisory?

Prime Minister Wilson made two promises when he campaigned and won control of Parliament last year. The first was to "renegotiate" the terms of market membership and the other to hold a referendum. By the end of March it seems likely he will have secured some concessions on agricultural and budgetary conditions for Britain in the market, and he will then represent these as new and better terms. This should help Wilson temper the antimarket feelings in the left wing of his own party and improve the yes-vote prospects in the referendum itself.

All in all, Britain now must try to resolve its vacillation over joining Europe. And it must attempt to do so with what the Observer calls "the strange, foreign device" of a referendum.

New chapter in Thailand

The free and open elections in Thailand Sunday — where a plethora of 42 political parties scrambled for seats in a newly elected House of Representatives — offers a marked contrast to the drift toward instability and authoritarianism in much of Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. While a new authoritarian one-party rule has just been established in Bangladesh, India faces the specter of growing political violence, and there is a real question about the long-range survival of South Vietnam and Cambodia, the Thais have taken a meaningful step toward a popular broadening of their representative government.

What seems most intriguing, as initial returns filter in, is the large number of parties that appear to be represented in the new assembly. But whether that means that the new professional, managerial and technological class which has arisen in the past decade in Thailand will be adequately included in the government is the key question for the moment.

Not to heed the demand for a popular enlargement of power would only invite long-range dangers for Thailand. While the prosperous Thais have fortunately escaped many of the severe economic and political challenges of several of their neighbors, this demand has been growing since the toppling of the former military government in October, 1973. The interim government of outgoing Premier Sanya Dharmasakti, in which the monarchy, bureaucracy, and business interests have played prime roles, has properly recognized that urgency.

To its credit, Mr. Sanya's government has led the way for many progressive reforms in Thai political and economic life, including land reform, an increase in the minimum wage, and, perhaps most importantly, a sense of steadiness — of a firm but fair hand at the helm during a period of transition.

That very movement for reform — coupled with this new election — offers a hopeful new chapter for Thailand.

'Remember, not complete strangulation . . . just a tight pinchy-winchy'



State of the nations

Salvaging the CIA

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Congress in Washington is now firmly, and eagerly, committed to a full-scale investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency. The idea is being expanded. The main target is CIA but the FBI will be included. This is only the beginning of what is bound to be a thorough examination of the activities since 1945 of the secret agencies of the federal government.

It is probably both timely and inevitable that this be done. The secret activities of secret investigative agencies of government have marked the period from World War II down to the present as something new and different. There have been secret services in American history before. They existed mostly during wartime. But spying on American citizens was unusual either in war or peace.

After 30 years of institutionalized big federal secret agencies it's in order to sit back, take a look at the record, consider how much of what was done was necessary, and make some fresh decisions about how much of the existing institutions should be kept and how much could be closed down.

Anyone coming to Washington for the first time since 1945 would probably conclude from the mere architecture of the place that perhaps the evolution of "intelligence" gathering has gotten out of hand. The Pentagon is still the biggest office building in the federal establishment, but the two next biggest new features of the capital area are the huge fortress built for J. Edgar Hoover's FBI on Pennsylvania Ave. and the CIA's outsize factory upriver from Washington on the Virginia shore. Measuring the architectural bulk, a visitor from Mars might think that war was the first activity of the American people and secret intelligence the second.

It will be easier for the layman to follow the unfolding work of the new congressional committee if he remembers that CIA consists of two different and not necessarily related activities. One part is busy analyzing intelligence, gathered mostly from public sources. It is not involved in any way in the current stream of allegations of spying on the citizenry. It has been controversial in a limited and minor way in that its estimates have sometimes been contrary to the policy line of the moment at the White House and the Pentagon. It has been independent in its thinking and one must hope that this independence in intelligence analysis is preserved. Its value would disappear overnight if its conclusions were dictated in advance from other places. Objective analysis is essential to sound public policy-making.

Real controversy swirls only around the clandestine or "covert" side of CIA. How often has this side been out of line and what should be done about it?

A fair appraisal is going to be extremely difficult. The public only hears about the failures, not the successes. In the public, and congressional, mind the clandestine side of CIA has been damaged by such follies as giving a disguise to Watergate participant E. Howard Hunt. For every stupidity like that there have been scores of unseen successes most of which would probably be applauded by most Americans if known. But the fact remains that in the public

Opinion and commentary

Readers write

'Gun control, 1975'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

On behalf of America's 50 million law-abiding, gun-owning citizens, I protest your blatantly one-sided editorial, "Gun control, 1975."

In citing various statistics, you fail to point out that less than one-half of 1 percent of all handguns in the United States are used in the perpetration of criminal acts.

You fail to point out that legally owned handguns and firearms in general are used often by law-abiding American gun owners to prevent the perpetration of criminal acts. Would you abrogate this situation by promoting legislation making it more difficult for law-abiding citizens to obtain firearms, who, by definition, would abide by the law, while law-breaking people, who, by definition, would break the law, would obtain or make firearms for criminal purposes regardless of the law?

You refer to passage in 1968 of "Congress's last major gun legislation" but you fail to indicate that passage of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 has apparently failed to reduce violent crime.

While you refer to Sheriff Peter Pitchess of Los Angeles County advocating further restrictive firearms legislation, you neglect to mention the opinion of law-enforcement authorities who take the opposite position.

Last year, when Sheriff John J. Buckley of Middlesex County, Mass., asked Edward M. Davis, police chief of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., to join him in forming a national organization of law-enforcement officials dedicated to strict federal gun control legislation, Davis stated: "You will never find anyone more opposed to your stand on handguns than myself."

After reminding Sheriff Buckley that the New York Sullivan Law had no effect in reducing crime there, Davis wrote, "Before we attempt to pass laws to deprive individuals of retaining their handguns, we must first try to get the judiciary to enforce the existing gun laws. This they consistently fail to do."

Measures directed against firearms per se are ludicrous, for the assumption behind them is that action against inanimate objects of metal and wood and sometimes plastic can produce the desirable social effect of reducing crime. In fact, all they do is penalize or inconvenience the 50 million law-abiding American citizens who possess firearms to protect themselves from criminal activity or to participate in the sports of hunting, trap, skeet and target shooting.

John M. Snyder
Citizens Committee
for the Right to Keep
and Bear Arms
Washington

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for the informative editorial "Gun control, 1975." We read that 800,000 persons had been killed by privately owned handguns this century — more than all the deaths in all the wars since the Revolution — I was horrified.

The response I have had in correspondence with my senators has been far from satisfactory so far as outlining their stance in support of a federal gun-control law. And when one considers how helpless we are as individuals to have such control in the face of strong anti-gun-control lobbies, it is discouraging. It may sound a bit childish, but one thing we can do is refuse to purchase anything from any company who sells handguns to the public.

I hope you will continue to keep this issue alive, and that the public will become so aroused that they will create a roar that will be heard in Washington.

South Freeport, Maine Lucy Hinton

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You mention that London had only two handgun murders in 1972. What you failed to mention is that London police do not carry handguns. In my opinion it's time that the pro-gun-control people begin to deal in full truths, and begin to realize that this country is going to be in a sad state of affairs if the law-abiding citizen will not be able to own handguns, while the police and Army are permitted to carry and use handguns. Furthermore, it is my opinion that illegal handgun use will not end until the criminal is not forced into using handguns to defend himself against armed police.

Rev. Kenneth Mann, DD
Boulder, Colo.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Fear of violent crime is a major motivating factor in urban people's lives. I know a nurse who carries a .32 automatic for protection despite the fact that if caught she would be liable to seven years in prison. People who have guns for protection will not be convinced that taking their guns and not the criminal's guns will make things safer — it isn't logical.

New York City has outlawed every form of self-defense including target pens. The New York City metropolitan statistical area is ranked first of the largest 15 U.S. cities in all violent crime (except forcible rape). New York City's robbery rate is two and a half times higher than the average of the largest 15 U.S. cities (New York City included).

New York City will jail a citizen for having tear gas but criminals are actual "encouraged to carry pistols." An unarmed helpless citizenry is part of New York City's religion. Your only defense in New York City is carrying at least \$10.00 so you won't make your mugger mad — he might kill you for wasting his valuable time.

Forest Hills, N.Y. John M. Turner

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is my estimate that the article "Gun-control forces say U.S. is ready to restrict weapons," published in the Monitor, is an attempt on your part to mold public opinion, rather than to relate and report news as should be your responsibility, without bias.

I, for one, strongly resent such articles, since I am well aware of my responsibility as a citizen and very well make my own decisions without opinion prompting by the news media.

I call to your attention one of our amendments to the Constitution, one relating to alcoholic beverages, which was a complete disaster in many ways, too numerous to relate in this short letter.

I also wish to remind you that during World War II, the occupied countries and areas and their peoples found no great difficulty in making, stealing, and obtaining firearms of all descriptions. Britain, with its firearms control, found itself destitute of means to defend the home front and requested assistance from the United States in the form of any type of firearm that would function for this purpose.

By printing such articles as above referred to, you are in fact alerting people that controls may be in the offing and they had better be prepared — one way or the other. Further, that the Monitor regards such legislation as desirable.

When will people stop politics and attend to common sense and a realization that each of us has a definite responsibility as a citizen to obey the Golden Rule?

It would be a better idea to pursue the situation regarding law enforcement, the courts, and the rest of our judicial apparatus, as they now apply to our daily living conditions. All are in need of changes.

Robert E. Englehart, DDS
Great Falls, Mont.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Joe in 1975